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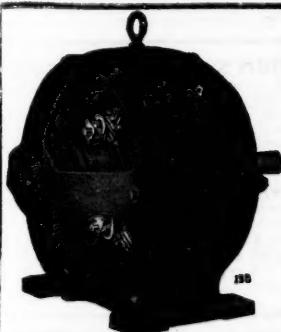
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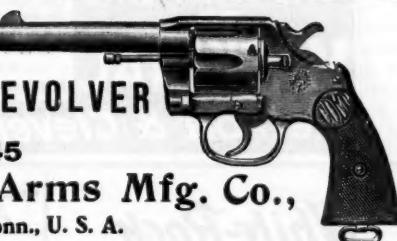


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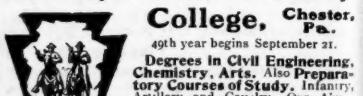
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BUSINESS FIRMS AND THE MILITIA.

Some of the most progressive forces in our communities are organizations of manufacturers and merchants. They make suggestions of great value in municipal, state and national affairs. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL wishes to recommend to them now a subject which it behooves them to take early action upon. That is the unconscious but nevertheless actual alliance between large employing concerns and labor unions to discredit the National Guard. The labor unions openly take the field and denounce membership in the Guard as being hostile to the interests of the workingmen; certain employers dismiss their men for doing military duty or notify them that they must not so serve the state if they wish to hold their places at desk, counter or work-bench. Service in the National Guard of itself means hard work for young men, and the sacrificing of much time that could be given to personal pleasure, in a laudable desire to serve the state and nation. The path should be made easy for young men willing to make such sacrifices, but we find large firms so blind to their own interests and the interests of the state and nation (for the Guard is now a reserve of the Regular Army) that they are ready to punish such of their employees as wish to do military duty. In this respect they are more contemptible than the labor unions. The latter openly assert their hostility, but the anti-military business firms pose before the community as being the salt of the earth, for the public has small chance to learn of their boycott of the Guard.

However, if there were more commanding officers like Capt. William M. Myers, of the Richmond Howitzers (Battery A, 1st Battalion, F.A., Va. Vols.), perhaps the community would come to know better the attitude of certain firms toward the Organized Militia. The plan which press advises say Captain Myers has proposed ought to clear the air somewhat as to the right of an employer of labor to prevent one of his force from attending to his military duties. If it fail of that, it will at least be effective in bringing before the public notice the firm responsible for the soldier's absence from his tour of military duty. Captain Myers has ordered a court-martial, to try one of his best sergeants for absence from duty at the recent encampment. The officer has no wish to punish the sergeant. His purpose in ordering the trial is to have brought out the fact that the man was absent from the encampment because he could not obtain leave from his employers. The firm is a large locomotive works, employing hundreds of men who would make good material for the Militia. Employers who refuse to let their men do military duty are simply playing into the hands of the labor unions and the Socialists, who are doing all they can to keep men out of the National Guard. One would imagine that employers would understand this without having to be told, but it seems as if they will never learn the lesson. Speaking of this Richmond case, the Roanoke (Va.) Times says: "In case of a riot, a strike attended with violence or any other disorder, the locomotive company probably would be bawling for troops and military protection rather louder than anybody else in Virginia. But it wants somebody else to maintain the troops."

The action of the battery commander has aroused much feeling in Virginia, and this is a very hopeful sign. Where a people realize that a wrong has been done there is a chance of having it righted. If other states would display as much indignation as has been manifested in Virginia there might be some hope of putting an end to the discrimination of employers against militiamen. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot makes an excellent analysis of the effect of such an attitude of the employers when it says: "If the fact be as indicated, it argues on the part of the locomotive company not only a discreditable lack

of patriotism, but an absence of regard for its own best interests little short of astonishing. The only guarantee possessed by any state of ability to furnish prompt and adequate protection to life and property in case of emergency lies in its citizen soldiery. The interests most likely to stand in need of such protection are the large industrial concerns, like the locomotive company in question. Not only are they subject to strikes accompanied by violence, but in case of a riot or other disorder theirs is the property most apt to suffer. Manifestly, therefore, this class of citizenship has an especial concern in the maintenance of an efficient Militia. Instead of discouraging the men in their employ from entering the Service, they ought to encourage it in every practicable and legitimate way. The business man or the business firm that throws a stumbling block in the way of the development of a citizen soldiery has no right to complain if, when the need for military protection arises, there is delay in providing it. And yet these are the very people who usually bawl the loudest for troops on the slightest provocation and kick the strongest when they are not promptly supplied."

There is no doubt that it is difficult to enact a law that will reach these discriminating firms without taking away from employers the right to dismiss men as they may see fit. In New York and some other states where discrimination is legally prohibited it has been found easy to discharge employees, as a penalty for doing military duty, for other reasons than military service, such as "reducing the force," "incompetency," etc. Firms opposed to military service by their employees can take refuge behind business independence in such a way that it is hard to reach them as the laws now stand, but the very difficulty of the present status should be a reason for the merchants' and manufacturers' associations getting together on this subject and proposing a workable remedy.

FALSE IDEAS OF JOINT MANEUVERS.

The pith and marrow of much of the objection to the Massachusetts maneuvers of last year can be found in the annual report of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. It was said that the maneuvers would have produced better results if more Regular officers had been detailed to do the work that fell upon the Militia officers, and which, while done surprisingly well considering the limitations of all citizen soldiery, still left much to be desired. Many difficulties arose for which some of the Guard officers blamed the Army, on the mistaken theory that the business of the maneuvers was to show the Militia with how few difficulties maneuvers could be carried through. This was one of the chief objections and revealed a rudimentary error, which General Wood happily disposes of in his report when he says: "Officers of the Organized Militia were placed in charge of the various staff departments in order to thoroughly try them out and ascertain their efficiency and that of their departments. In the subsistence department a Regular officer was assigned as assistant; another Regular officer was in charge of Government transports. These were the only Regular officers connected with the supply departments of the Red Army. The commanding general and a number of his staff were Regular officers. The difficulties which arose were those of actual service. Some of them could have been avoided by the detail of Regular officers, but such a line of action would have greatly reduced the value of the maneuvers to the staff departments of the Organized Militia, and given rise to false ideas as to their actual condition of efficiency."

General Wood has done well to make this point a subject of explanation in his report. It was not the business of the Regular officers in the maneuvers, or of those who planned the campaign of instruction, to make everything work smoothly for the National Guard, else the maneuvers would have lost their chief value. There has been growing up in some quarters a belief that joint exercises, such as those reported on by General Wood, should enable the Militia officers to look on and take lessons from the Regulars. This is an error. If this belief spreads it will work incalculable injury to such maneuvers. As the commanding general so well puts it in his report, any such state of affairs would rob the exercises of their value. It is in developing the initiative of the Guard officers as far as possible that such maneuvers are of the greatest value. In an actual emergency of war the Militia officers will have to face situations just like those with which they had to grapple in Massachusetts last year, and if they previously have played only the part of the onlooker or the student, they will be unable to measure up to the obligations and demands of the hour. It is the difficulties themselves which justified the wisdom of planning the campaign in just that way. They were the best object-lesson. Most of them, as General Wood makes plain, were the result of inexperience, which Regular officers would in all likelihood have avoided. They revealed to the Guard the shortcomings of the officers and their need of further instruction. In this respect the maneuvers were worth half a dozen such campaigns with everything working smoothly under the direction of Regular officers, and with the burden of initiative or actual direction resting only lightly on the shoulders of the Militia officers.

General Wood places the instructional value of maneuvers far ahead of the benefits to be obtained from camps of instruction. He finds, as is stated in another column in the summary of his report, that a problem that moves progressively in its instructive features gives the best results, and that "the problems of the instruction

camp always result in early contact and involve, as a general rule, long, tiresome marches to and from the camp, whereas the actual solution of the problem is terminated in a few minutes after contact. It is well known by every observer of maneuvers that operations take on an absurd aspect as soon as the troops come close together, but that a final contact is necessary to satisfy the desires of all concerned for a fight." General Wood believes—and we wish especially to call attention to this phase of his report—that too much dependence should not be placed upon camps of instruction, and that a very considerable part of the National Guard of each state should have practical work in maneuvers each year in an area subject to attack in case of actual hostilities. Of course, in the interior, in parts of the country far removed from the prospective theater of war, possible actual war area could not be utilized. A series of problems requiring a separate solution each day, in the opinion of General Wood, is not able to produce as good results as a progressive problem.

The proposed legislation providing additional Army officers for Militia duty, mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 30, is meeting with enthusiastic support from the National Guard. A bill formulated along the lines described in this paper will probably be endorsed at a meeting of the National Guard officers, which is to be held at St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4 and 5. On Aug. 1 Col. E. M. Weaver, C.A.C., Division of Militia Affairs; Gen. James A. Drain, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Officers' Association, and Adj't Gen. Rimbald, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the St. Louis meeting, held a conference in Washington for the purpose of discussing the legislation needed by the state Militia. The officers made no secret of the fact that they thought that the state Militia needed more instruction from the Regular Army. It is stated that the various features of the bill that is to be introduced at the next session of Congress were gone over with great care and discussed from every point of view. The National Guard officers are inclined to seek the advice of the Army in advocating legislation for the next session. They feel assured that they can secure the passage of any bill which is recommended by the War Department. As a consequence, the Militia officers are highly pleased with the reports that General Wood, Chief of Staff, is inclined to favor legislation for additional officers to act as instructors for the state troops. "What the National Guard needs more than any other thing is the detailing of Army officers as instructors," said Adjutant General Rimbald. "The suggestion that Regular officers should be detailed to the Militia for a term of four years is certainly a meritorious one, and one that will appeal to every member of the National Guard who is interested in increasing the efficiency of the state troops. I have been an advocate of such a plan for years, and it is, indeed, gratifying to me to see the idea taken up by those who, I am confident, will bring about some legislation in this direction."

Naval Constr. R. W. Watt, who is to succeed Chief Constructor Capps, arrived at the Navy Department on Aug. 1, and took up the task of acquainting himself with the work in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Chief Constructor Capps will remain in the bureau until Aug. 15, when Chief Clerk M. D. Schaefer will become acting chief of the bureau. According to the terms of the order, Naval Constructor Watt will not be actually the chief of the bureau until Oct. 1, but it is understood that he will direct matters in the bureau during the absence of Chief Constructor Capps. When Chief Constructor Capps turns the bureau over to his successor he expects to take an extended leave of absence. He feels the need of rest after his long service, and will take advantage of this opportunity to recuperate. At the conclusion of his leave Chief Constructor Capps will report to the Secretary for duty. Contrary to the general impression, he does not intend to retire, although he is entitled to, having been in the Service thirty years. Under the provisions of the Appropriation bill, Chief Constructor Capps becomes a naval constructor, with the rank of rear admiral, when he gives up the office of Chief Constructor. He will have this rank up to the time of his retirement under the age limit, which will not be for ten or twelve years.

We regret to note that among the men named by Secretary H. C. Phillips, of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, to serve on the international committee to celebrate the centenary of peace between the United States and Canada, appear no officers of the Army and Navy. There are jurists and educators galore on this committee, but for some reason we can find no one wearing the uniform of the Service. Further appointments, it was announced on July 25, would be made shortly, and perhaps among these later selections will appear representatives of our forces of national defense. We are at a loss to understand why there is to be a celebration involving Canada alone as the party of the second part. Canada is merely a dependency of Great Britain. The United States never was at war with Canada, except as a colony of the empire. If this peace is to be celebrated, the best way to make it effective would be by commemorating peace between this country and England.

At this time, when the value of sailing craft in the education of officers of the Navy is being so seriously called in question, it is instructive to note the attitude of the great White Star Steamship Company toward this method of teaching seamanship. In the merchant marine, as in naval warfare, the sailing craft has passed out so far as practical transportation is concerned, yet in spite of that fact the company has equipped the clipper-built sailing ship *Mersey* of 1,829 tons register as a training ship for the education of the future officers of its vessels. Only the other day the *Mersey* returned to Liverpool from a successful practice voyage to the colonies, which was much enjoyed by the fifty-nine cadets who were on board for instruction. This system of the White Star has given such excellent results that leading shipowners of the United Kingdom are now adopting the same methods, and have syndicated for the purpose of operating two sailing training ships. Among the lines included in this syndicate are the Cunard and the Booth. Shipping Illustrated predicts that it will not be many years before all steamship companies will find it necessary to adopt the same methods, in order to provide themselves with a staff of officers trained in sail, as the gradual disappearance of the sailing ship is restricting daily the number of junior officers brought up in the hardy square-rigged school of seamanship. Although the uselessness of the windjammer training for officers has been elaborately expounded by some nautical writers, it is evident that the great shipowning firms are thinking otherwise, and, while including topics of engineering and ship construction in the cadets' curriculum, send them to sea in square-rigged vessels, there not to learn the obsolete rope yard and marlinspike order of seamanship, but to acquire familiarity with the sea and the handling of ships, be they propelled by wind or steam, which can be acquired, some maintain, only by those who have taken their trick at the wheel of a ship running before the wind and learned to scamper away up to the main royal on a dark and rainy night. To appreciate what furling sails in a storm means one has but to read "Two Years Before the Mast," by R. H. Dana, that standard story of sailor life. Several years ago a German nautical writer suggested that training in sail for the purpose of navigating in steam was in the same order of ideas as practicing archery in order to qualify as a gunner. The futility of sail training for the naval officer lies in the fact that seamanship is but an incident in the naval practice of to-day, although our marine contemporary believes that a little more seamanship training than is given to naval officers would go far toward preventing the accidents which have happened to men-of-war. The North German Lloyd Line has gone even further than the English shipowners, for it has trained its officers on a specially fitted seagoing ship, carrying cargo and operated in much the same way as any other square-rigger, except that the cadets were looked after mentally, as well as professionally, and brought up as gentlemen conscious that they were destined to command some of the great commercial ships of the age.

Harry Albert Austin contributes to Harper's Weekly an article entitled, "The Strong Arm of the State: The Ancient Record and Honorable Service of the Militia, Known Since 1877 as the National Guard, and Some of Its Varied Duties." Mr. Austin tells us that within less than a century and a half of our national existence there have been in this country more instances of rioting of such magnitude as to require the aid of the military in their suppression than have occurred in any other country. Since the reorganization of the Militia as a National Guard, in 1877, more than five hundred instances have occurred in which state and Federal troops have been called upon to aid in the quelling of riots. Mr. Austin's misconception of the subject he discusses is indicated by his suggestion that rioting was promoted by the impression made upon the minds of our Volunteer soldiers "of a basic military idea that in war the value of human life is measured only by its effectiveness in destroying life, and the almost inevitable demoralizing influence of their associations in military camps." It is true that the riot of 1783 was instigated by eighty discharged soldiers of the Continental Army, who wanted their long overdue pay, but they were an utterly insignificant proportion of the thousands of Continental soldiers who endured their hardships without seeking to enforce their rights by violence. The far more serious insurrection of 1794 was the work of farmers, and, as Mr. Austin tells us, "the most serious riots, and by far the most frequent, are those which have arisen from clashes between organized capital and organized labor. The frequency of their occurrence is increasing rather than diminishing. During the last forty years more than two hundred serious disturbances arising from strikes and lockouts have occurred." Lynching is another form of rioting for which ex-soldiers cannot be held responsible. Mr. Austin says: "Some of the other domestic disturbances which the National Guard has been called upon to aid in suppressing may be summarized as follows: to restore order in race troubles, to protect property and preserve order at fires and floods, to enforce laws, preserve order at elections, prevent prize-fights, quell Indian uprisings, capture escaped criminals, preserve order in county seat wars, religious disturbances and anti-Chinese demonstrations. No complete record of all disorders under these miscellaneous heads is available, but from the most complete data obtainable it is shown that more than three hundred such cases have occurred in the United States in the last fifty years. It is quite as necessary to prepare for internal disorder as to guard against foreign invasion, to provide for suppressing mobs as to prepare plans for protecting our coasts. It is therefore highly essential that the efficiency of the National Guard shall be maintained at the highest standard, and that the officers and men shall have as proficient knowledge of what will be required of them in the quelling of domestic disturbances as can be gained by systematic study and training."

The New York Tribune of Sunday, July 24, devotes over two pages to illustrations and descriptions of our naval gunnery, saying: "Uncle Sam's marksmen have been making remarkable scores firing from ships under way, amid rough seas at targets dancing over high waves while being towed at speeds unknown to gunners." It gives these as some of the scores that excite wonder: 12-inch gun, four shots fired in one minute and forty-six seconds, 4 hits; 8-inch gun, four shots fired in fifty-five seconds, 4 hits; 7-inch gun, five shots fired in thirty-five seconds, 5 hits; 6-inch gun, five shots fired in thirty-three seconds, 5 hits; 3-inch gun, five shots fired in

thirteen seconds, 5 hits. While making these scores some of the vessels were rolling from four to eight degrees each side of the vertical, and the targets were playing hide and seek among the white-capped billows. An illustration is given of Coxswain J. R. Edwards, of the battleship *South Carolina*, who made sixteen bull's-eyes out of sixteen shots in about four minutes. The photograph was taken on the battleship, standing outside of the turret, beside his guns. The Tribune says: "The development of marksmanship has been due not only to the training of the personnel, but also to the adoption of an elaborate mechanical system which makes it possible to determine ranges and communicate the exact location of a target to men at the guns. This is known as the fire control system, and consists of instruments of observation mounted on the tops of the masts. From these platforms there are communicated by electricity certain observations which are subjected to mathematical deduction and give the range used by the gunners in the turrets and those who man the secondary batteries."

Lieut. C. L. Levien, of the 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., who was one of the four officers from that command to attend a course of instruction at the Engineer School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., last May, says in the regimental paper, *The Castle*, that it was the most profitable course of instruction. National Guard officers have ever had the opportunity to take advantage of. "It is the consensus of opinion of the student officers present from all sections of the country and the instructing officers of the Regular Army," says Lieutenant Levien, "that this school was the best course of instruction ever established for Militia officers, and predict that it will be an annual feature in the course of instruction laid down by the War Department. While the full course was scheduled for a period of thirty days, this state would only allow its officers the ten-day period. Capt. William G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., the instructor of the class, however, graciously and by hard work early and late went through most of the entire course in the ten days for the special benefit of the New York officers. The officers who attended the course in engineering were Major A. H. Dyett and Lieutenants Levien, Van Zandt and Hall. The course covered almost every branch of military engineering, and included both theoretical and practical instruction." The Lieutenant then goes on to briefly describe the daily instruction, and concludes by noting the enjoyable dinner given by the visiting National Guard officers to the Regular officers of the post, just before the departure for home.

The bestowing of gifts on war vessels by cities and states suggests to the Boston Transcript "that communities should consider whether it is not better to bestow something for all, rather than an article which, whatever its beauty, is for the benefit of a privileged few. Each state or community honored might provide one of the ship's guns suitably inscribed, the weapon to be approved by the Navy Department. This idea in practice might seem, however, a little bit too 'shoppy' for the man behind the gun, who sees cannon enough in his day's work. A library, free to all, some article of ornament so placed as not to be in a museum in the cabin, or a gift whose convenience should be available for the enlisted as well as the commissioned, would be more expressive of the popular good-will toward the Service than a punch bowl or silver service." The punch bowl does not appeal to the Transcript, not because of total abstinence reasons, but because the enlisted men do not get within tasting distance of it at any time. Perhaps the objection of the Transcript would be removed if the old grog issues could be restored and once a month the punch bowl could be dragged out from its position of grandeur in the captain's cabin and filled with grog.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is using this year on the national forests over ten tons of tree seed. Most of this has already been planted or sown. It takes a great many tree seeds to make ten tons. Jack pine, for example, will average something like 125,000 to the pound. Of Western yellow pine 10,000 seed will make a pound. Altogether the ten tons of seed to be used this year represent perhaps 300 million single seeds. If every seed could be depended on to produce a young tree suitable for planting the result would be a supply of nursery stock sufficient to plant three hundred thousand acres of land, but no such result can be looked for, because many seeds do not germinate. If from a pound of Western yellow pine seed that contains 10,000 individual seeds 4,000 three-year-old transplants are available for field planting the Department of Agriculture has obtained satisfactory results. There are now twenty-four national forest nurseries, with an annual productive capacity of over eight million seedlings.

A writer in *Review of Reviews* on the coming crisis in China speaks of "the weakness, the utter, absurd uselessness of the much advertised new army of the new China which is bolstering up the might of Pekin. When," he says, "the Changsha disturbances began they were, according to trustworthy reports, in that capital city of Hunan nearly 6,000 soldiers. What were they doing while the mob was burning and looting the government buildings? Nothing. Worse, much worse than nothing. For most of the soldiers and guards threw away their rifles and ammunition as they ran—not from cowardice, but it would seem from a deliberate idea of giving to the rioters the benefit of up-to-date fighting equipment. Indeed, many of the men of the Hunan brigade were brothers, uncles and sons of the rioters. They, too, were the Han. To be sure, there is nothing startlingly new in all this. In 1908, in the province of Yunnan and in the south, the same sort of thing happened. It will happen again whenever the children of the Han rise against the alien dynasty now in power. For this reason, the more efficient the new army of China, the graver the crisis."

In view of the recent wreck of the *Pluviose*, it is interesting to note that submarine signal receivers are being fitted into the submarine vessels of the great navies, which enable the commander, when approaching the surface, to detect the presence of a steamer in the vicinity. With the aid of these, together with signaling bells, the submarine vessels can also communicate with each other, and can give warning of their approach to the surface, as it is stated that the bell can readily be heard without the use of special receivers by vessels at the surface. It

is proposed also to equip submarines with telephone buoys, which can be detached at will and allowed to rise to the surface while the vessel is submerged. The raising of the *Pluviose* recalls to the London Engineer the great feat of an American more than fifty years ago. When the Anglo-French army threatened Sebastopol at the time that Admiral Hamelin was preparing his fleet for forcing the entrance to the roadstead, Prince Metchnikoff resolved to take a very desperate step; he sank nearly a hundred vessels across the entrance to the roadstead, and thereby a barrier, which could not be passed, was offered to the French warships. The fleet thus sunk represented an immense value, and when peace had been made an effort was naturally made to salvage the vessels. The work was intrusted to an American named Gowan, who, wearing a diver's dress, worked night and day, and superintended the operations. Pumps were set to work, and chains of great thickness and strength were used; one of these chains was 933 feet in length, and every link in it weighed 333 pounds. So well was this work carried on that nearly every sunken vessel was raised.

In "Hog Twenty-one," in the August *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. H. G. Bishop, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., gives a most vivid, imaginative and interesting picture of the warfare of the future, of a day when the essential motive power of the weapons of warfare shall be radium, when electricity shall have become more important than explosives as a weapon, when the missiles shall be thunderbolts and the chief armor insulation. Told as of the present and with the vividness and verisimilitude to detail of a battle described by an actual participant, the story has all the blood-stirring realism of an actual conflict. While comparison may be trite, it may be said that Captain Bishop shares in the highest degree with Kipling and with H. G. Wells the "mechanical imagination," the ability to prophesy with apparent reality the material developments of the future, and to foresee with an adherence to scientific possibility conditions that may well some day come to pass. Not since Kipling's "Night Mail" has there appeared so realistic a picture of the mechanical progress of the future as in this story of Captain Bishop's.

Colonel Rivalt-Carnac, in his "Many Memories," tells how a somewhat arbitrary colonel dealt with a fussy little chaplain, to whom he said on one hot Sunday, when the regiment paraded for service: "Please do not give any sermon. All will have to stand outside, and the service alone will be tiring." The chaplain murmured something of matters that pertained to his conscience and did not admit of dictation. When a sufficiently long morning service had been got through, the little gentleman coughed, approached the big drum and produced a bulky MS., evidently a long sermon. The voice of the Colonel suddenly rang out in the silence: "Cheshire! Attention! Right about face! Quick march!" And the little gentleman was left alone on the plain with the corporal, who had acted as clerk, with the big drum and his big sermon.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., retired, who returned from a trip abroad on July 23, is not one of those who believe in the present possibilities of the aeroplane as an instrument of war. He said: "The aeroplane must attain a development advanced five thousand times beyond anything it has demonstrated yet before it can figure against navies. A navy can destroy another navy or attack harbor fortifications from a distance of twenty or thirty miles—too far out at sea for an aeroplane to venture. Again, the aeroplane, if it wishes to drop bombs on a warship, must rise too high to be sure of accuracy, for otherwise it can easily be crippled by marksmen aboard ship. At a height where the aviator would be safe intervening air currents must deflect explosives he might drop."

In a recent all-American shooting match at Wakefield, Mass., for team of twelve men, the team from the U.S. Naval Academy finished third, just two points behind the team from the U.S. Marine Corps, instead of finishing in the sixth place, as has been reported. The mistake originated from the fact that the skirmish run of the Midshipmen was recorded by a telegraphic error sent to the press as 519, instead of 919 points, as it should have been. The corrected standing of the team is as follows: First—Navy, 3,085; U.S. Marine Corps, 3,034; U.S. Naval Academy, 3,032. Second—Navy, 3,003; Massachusetts, 2,939; Maine, 2,882; New Hampshire, 2,563.

Describing "The Salient at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864," in a volume entitled "The Wilderness Campaign May-June, 1864," Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, Major Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U.S.V., says: "The firing was so hot that the forest trees were cut down and the stump, twenty-two inches in diameter, of a solid, live oak tree now stands in the War Department that was cut in twain by bullets during the battle. Major Church dodged it as it fell." Major Church is Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Nathan Church, 26th Michigan Volunteers, a cousin of the editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* and at one time on the staff of General Miles.

Bathing by moonlight promises to become the most popular evening diversion at Old Point Comfort, for, unlike the waters along the northern Atlantic coast, the temperature of the bay registers from 68 to 70 degrees, and night bathing is a pleasure here instead of the icy plunge it would be in northern waters. The added attraction of having the Army clubhouse so near the bathing beach induces many of the officers and their wives to participate in the swimming parties, for later they join a jolly crowd on the broad veranda of the club.

A body of Philippine Constabulary in Mindanao, Aug. 1, encountered a band of marauding Moros returning from Bukidnon and did good work by killing their leader, the noted Datto Appa, and several of his followers. Datto Appa had armed his band mainly with weapons obtained by rushing outposts and sentries at the various military posts in Mindanao.

The government hearings in the suit under the Sherman Act against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company came to an end July 27, and the report of the special examiner, William H. Mahaffy, will be handed in about Sept. 15. The case was begun Sept. 2, 1908.

MASSACHUSETTS MANEUVERS OF 1909.

The official report on the Massachusetts maneuvers of the summer of 1909 makes it plain that one of the chief sources of complaint was the different kinds of rations. The resultant confusion is thus referred to in the report of Col. Orin B. Mitcham, U.S.A., Ord. Dept., Chief Observer of the Red Army, 1st and 3d Brigades of Infantry of the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, which is incorporated in the annual report of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was in command of the maneuvers. Colonel Mitcham says:

"It seems that either the 'haversack' ration was confused with the 'emergency' ration and was not therefore used, or that too strict a construction was placed on the requirements of orders from headquarters, Department of the East, that the haversack ration will be carried in the haversack until disposed of by orders from the general commanding." It is learned that the following different kinds of rations are now issued by the Subsistence Department:

"1. Garrison ration; 2, field ration; 3, haversack ration; 4, travel ration; 5, Filipino ration; 6, emergency ration."

"Under all the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that Militia officers in the field were confused as to whether haversack rations could be used. A reduction of the number of kinds of rations and simplification of components would seem to be highly desirable. At any rate, during the recent maneuvers it would appear that too much fresh meat and too little bacon were supplied for the comfort of the men. Bacon can be so readily cooked in camp that its issue for field service in large proportions would seem most desirable.

"As proper shoes are *sine qua non* for effective service the question arises if broad toed, heavy walking shoes well broken in, with strong stockings, could not be kept at all times in the men's lockers in the armories, to be worn on military duty only. It would seem that, as the National Guard under the Dick bill is now a part of the first line of defense in case of war, the medical examination of recruits should be equally as rigid for the Militia as for enlistment in the Regular Army. If any future maneuvers are intended, it is suggested that the entire equipment for the transportation of the field batteries be taken into the field. The consensus of opinion of officers using the present model of despatch case as furnished by the Ordnance Department would appear to be that it is unsuited for the purpose for which it is intended and should be replaced by a more suitable model as early as practicable. As a whole it may be said that the maneuvers, from the initial steps to the end, were of most undoubted benefit to the Regular and Militia officers, and worth any training and experience all the money cost. That mistakes were made, errors committed and deficiencies shown in all branches, both of the Regular and Volunteer forces, was to be expected. But these maneuvers more nearly typified war conditions than probably any that have been held at any previous time. The Militia as a whole conducted themselves well, and, in their military duties, when all conditions are considered, deserve high commendation for their uniform good humor, discipline, zeal and initiative shown at all times by both officers and men.

"Camp was made in general promptly and in order. Camp sites were in general well selected. Faulty shoes and stockings were largely to blame for straggling in rear of column. As this brigade was composed entirely of National Guard organizations, the discipline, though not such as would characterize Regular troops, was very good. The men evidently did as well as they could at times under trying circumstances. They were uniformly in good humor and uncomplaining. Flank guards—These could not be employed as troops on the march restricted their movements to the roads. Scouts of bicycle company usually reconnoitered on flanks to a distance of two or three miles. As far as could be noted, the quality of food was good. At times difficulties in transportation caused some delay in supplies reaching the brigade. Horsemanship—All officers rode well. Camps were well policed. An inspection was made of all camps up to the 18th instant, after brigade had set out on march. All rubbish was usually thoroughly cleaned up and burned, all latrines and sinks were covered with earth and grounds were left in order. The scarcity of water during the maneuvers left much to be desired. Third Brigade—The need of regular officers with this brigade, especially as adjutants general and supervisors, was most apparent. In an advisory capacity their presence at all times would have been most advantageous both to the officers and men."

Col. Abiel L. Smith, Assistant Commissary General, who was also an observer, agreed with this view of the rations, saying, in his report to General Wood, "that the numerous kinds of ration—field, garrison, haversack and travel—had confused the commissary, as well as line officers."

The conclusions arrived at by General Wood are many and instructive. In addition to his reference to the error of believing that the removal of difficulties by the detailing of more Regular officers would have made the maneuvers more effective, which we refer to elsewhere in this issue, the Commanding General finds that the Militia did better than was expected. Insufficient supervision of land transportation of the Red Army caused much of the confusion, brigade and regimental commanders seizing and holding wagons without authority. The Signal Corps of the Red Army fell below the standard expected, but the experience it obtained will enable it to correct defects. Rations were delivered promptly and in as ample a quantity as is usual under conditions of field service. The sick were few in number and efficiently cared for. A report is given of the surgeon general of Massachusetts showing that among the troops of that state there were only forty-seven admissions to hospital. An extract is made from the annual report of the A.G. of New York, in which it is stated that the sick among the troops of that state were fewer than among the troops taking part in the coast defense exercises. General Wood incorporates these in his report as a reply to the statements so often made, that the conditions of the maneuvers were such as to develop a large percentage of sickness.

The Blue Army took more tentage and baggage than it should have done, in view of the probable activity to be demanded of them, and their movements were correspondingly hampered. The eventual defeat of the Blues was due to too great dispersion. Both the Blue and the Red forces, General Wood finds, made a fine showing. The conduct of the troops was excellent and worthy of the highest praise. The small amount of damage tells the story of good behavior. The total amount of rents and damages was surprisingly small, not exceeding \$4,000. The people in the maneuver districts, almost without exception, were just and reasonable in their demands.

As to uniform, General Wood found that that worn by officers and men gave satisfactory results. For so

cool a climate as that of Massachusetts all troops should wear olive-drab uniforms for operations at this season of the year [the maneuvers were held Aug. 14-21, 1909] to provide against cold winds and rains, so common on the coast line. The allowance for transportation was found inadequate, but this was due to the failure on the part of many of the troops to adhere strictly to the prescribed field equipment, partly to improper use of transportation and partly to the inferior quality of draft animals obtained. "The operations of the Q.M. Department were somewhat interfered with by strikes on the part of the civilian drivers, who could not be forced, in the limited time at our disposal, to comply strictly with the terms of their contract." The plan of requiring the drivers to furnish forage for their own animals was not a success. The auto cars and trucks used by the Q.M. Department were a success and came up to expectations, justifying the conclusions reached from their use in European maneuvers. The future use of auto trucks in the field should be studied carefully. The work done by the National Guard in landing and concentrating the report says was "worthy of the highest commendation." The longest period required for landing and concentration was about seven hours, and this involved lightening both baggage and personnel over a distance which averaged about two and one-half miles to camping sites.

Neither commanding general of the two opposing forces was ever fully aware of the exact position of the other. These maneuvers indicate the need of such organization of the signal troops of the Militia as will furnish signal corps companies fully equipped and ready to take the field on the outbreak of hostilities. No larger unit than a company should be organized. The instructions that each man of the two armies should provide himself with a well broken-in pair of shoes were disregarded in many instances, resulting in the unnecessary disabling of many soldiers through sore feet. The system of issuing shoes in the Army can never be made to suit the National Guard, and it would be better to ship to N.G. organizations a good assortment of shoes, considerably in excess of the number actually required for the equipping of troops; the shoes should be kept in the armory, which would practically become a shoe store for the regiment. When a soldier needed a pair of shoes he might receive a slip from his company C.O., directing the storekeeper to give him a pair of shoes, the same to be charged to the account of the soldier.

In summarizing the maneuvers, General Wood's report says the exercises were highly instructive and beneficial to all concerned. The conditions under which the troops operated were as near to war conditions as it is possible to make them in time of peace; the difficulties encountered were those of actual campaigning, and in the main these difficulties were successfully met. Comparing these maneuvers with camps of instruction, General Wood believes "that the progressive problem is far more instructive and valuable to the Service than a series of problems requiring a separate solution each day. Observers at instruction camps are impressed with the absurdity of the situation when it is found impossible to prevent troops from firing furiously at each other in the open at distances of sometimes less than 100 yards. These results can be avoided only by a problem which moves progressively in its instructive features from the date of concentration to the date of contact."

State troops should have one year at state camps to which carefully selected Regular officers should be assigned as assistants and instructors; the year following at camps of instruction for work in conjunction with Regular troops; this to be followed the next year by participation in maneuvers like those in Massachusetts. Each year, however, as large a portion as possible of the Militia of each state should have practical work in maneuvers conducted in an area which, in case of war, would be in all probability the seat of actual operations and the maneuvers.

In connection with the preparation of the plans for the maneuvers the following officers, General Wood says, "rendered especially valuable service": Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., Capts. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., John R. Procter, C.A.C., Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav., John W. Gulick, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav. All the umpires, the report says, "are deserving of the highest praise for their careful and intelligent work, which contributed largely to the success of the maneuvers."

Col. William M. Black, Chief Engineer Officer, in his accompanying report, says that the maneuvers revealed the urgent need of completion of the military map of the United States of such portions of the country as would probably form the area of operations in case of war. In so old and thickly populated a state as Massachusetts it was found that the maps commercially available were too incorrectly drawn and too devoid of topographical and other information to make them of much value. The maps of the Geological Survey were good as far as they went. Colonel Black hopes that in future maneuvers the Militia engineers will be detailed for both contending forces, so they can get more instruction. He gives the troops great praise for "their interest, intelligence and cheerful endurance of hardships." Some of the marches they made would do credit, he thinks, to seasoned troops.

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, U.S.A., I.G., an observer, reports that the 7th and 14th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., debarked in one hour and forty-five minutes, while the 22d Engineers of the same state occupied two hours and two minutes. There was no confusion and the time made was excellent. The camps of the 7th and 14th were promptly made and broken, while the 22d was not so good in this respect. There was only one omission to fill sinks, and that was by the 22d Engineers. The lack of properly fitting shoes and the wearing of lisle-thread or cotton socks disabled more men than all other causes combined. The troops were inclined to carry more articles than were necessary. If they had the authorized allowance in their armories they could be drilled and trained in loading and unloading, and thus become familiar with the amount of property, including rations, that they could carry in their wagons. The regiments, under the observation of Colonel Wood, contained an excellent class of men, especially the 7th Regiment. All were imbued with regimental pride and spirit. No men were present with less than thirty days' service. Their physical condition, especially in the 7th Regiment, was very good. Fresh meat, Colonel Wood found, was an unsatisfactory article of issue, as two hours often were required to cut it up after it reached the regiment. Primarily, the delay in supplying food was due to the lack of sufficient transportation of the right kind. If it had not been for the auto trucks, the supply would have failed altogether on several occasions. The surgeons of the 7th and 14th Regiments told Colonel Wood that there had been less sickness during these exercises due to stomach and bowel troubles than they had ever known in the regiments when turned out on similar duties before, and that they attributed this to the kind of food supplied. No suffering or illness was caused by the lack of rations.

Too many men were used as sentinels on outpost duty.

Outposts and sentinels did not make proper use of cover. The sentinels exposed themselves in the middle of the road, and in some instances fires were built beside the road without any attempt at concealment. Little or no use was made of the entrenching tools. Reconnoitering to the ground and to fire were not adopted, and the best use of natural cover was not always made. The fire discipline and control were poor. Distances were not always announced, and some sights examined had not been set at the elevation designated.

Colonel Wood heard fewer complaints of hardships than he had heard on similar occasions. He believes, however, that the constant marching and change of camps is too hard on the enlisted men of the National Guard taken from offices and business, and that it should be modified by a rest every third day, during which there should be a complete suspension of all movements except the bringing up of supplies.

Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M., replies to the criticism of the teams furnished by the neighborhood under the circumstances. A typographical error here leaves the meaning of the C.Q.M. blind, but he probably means that hereafter the Government should furnish the forage. Still he believes the transportation would have been sufficient to meet the demands if the troops had not taken more articles with them than they should. Proof of the fact that auto cars can go wherever a wagon can was given by the experience on Aug. 17, when several cars were used for pulling teams out of sand holes, while the cars themselves never needed assistance. The autos used for handling supplies from the base at Fair Haven to the advance lines were of the greatest utility and entirely satisfactory. Colonel Littell recommends that Militia organizations be equipped with the Regular Army regulation escort wagon in sufficient numbers to permit of practice in loading and unloading. The principal delay in the issuing of rations was due to the lack of proper arrangements for delivering the rations from the brigade headquarters to the various camps of the brigade. If an experienced Regular officer had been detailed as Q.M. of each brigade the rations could have been expeditiously handled.

REPORT OF REAR ADMIRAL SCHROEDER, U.S.N.

We give further extracts from the report of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, which appeared in our issue of July 30, page 1434.

Referring to the repair ship Panther, Rear Admiral Schroeder says: "This vessel has continued to perform useful and necessary work for the fleet, especially in the Departments of Steam Engineering, Ordnance and Construction and Repair during the target practices, and while at the navy yard, New York, was kept continuously employed for repair work of vessels of the fleet at that yard, especially the auxiliaries. A considerable saving of funds has resulted from the reassignment. The Panther performed practically all repair work on the auxiliaries Celtic, Culgoa and Yankton at the navy yard during the visit to that yard in October and November, which had not been requested prior to the date of assignment of the Panther to that yard.

"The machinery and boilers of all ships," says the Admiral in speaking of engineering conditions, "have remained and are now in very good condition, with the exception of the boilers of the Ohio, Maine and New Jersey, which, while these ships were with the fleet, were in poor condition.

"The standardization and full power trials in connection with the steaming efficiency competition were begun on Jan. 14, and were within forty-eight hours of arrival after a 1,400-mile voyage, under what might be considered average service conditions. The reports indicate that, with the exceptions of the Vermont, Rhode Island and New Jersey, the performance of the fleet, as a whole, was highly creditable. Yet the failure of these three ships to attain their contract speed was probably the most fortunate feature of the trials, as it served to prove conclusively the necessity for the immediate replacement of their feed pumps with others of a reliable type. These pumps have long been under suspicion, and have been the subject of several adverse reports. This critical test served to correct what is probably the weakest engineering feature in the fleet.

"In the Connecticut class the ships, save the Vermont, greatly exceeded the contract speed. In the Virginia and Idaho classes, save the Rhode Island and New Jersey, the contract speed was averaged; and the performance of the Wisconsin and Missouri was equally creditable when their age is considered. No casualty of any kind occurred to the personnel, and no injury of a serious or permanent nature was done to boilers or machinery."

Of the steadily increasing tendency to make the ships self-sustaining, Rear Admiral Schroeder says: "Two ships, the New Hampshire and Idaho, have asked for nothing under the cognizance of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The work done has not been wholly confined to repairs, but some things have been undertaken which are directed toward increase in efficiency over the original design. On all ships having B. and W. boilers a partial or complete installation of a new type of furnace door has been effected by the ships' forces. On three ships all bottom blow valves have been or are in the process of being replaced by a more efficient type. Five ships have completed the installation of small founders during the winter. One ship has converted the evaporating plant so that it may be run in double effect, and has installed a feed water heater designed and built by the repair ship."

"As an example of the possibilities of searchlights for daylight signaling," says Admiral Schroeder, "it may be of interest to know that on one occasion a ship was recalled to her anchorage by this means when over eight miles distant in a haze so thick that she could hardly be seen. Even under these conditions the signals were read without the use of a glass."

One towing exercise was held in each of the three divisions in Cape Cod Bay, and in noting this the Admiral says: "These were held mainly for the purpose of determining whether or not the type of gear tentatively adopted was satisfactory, and incidentally to acquire experience as to the best methods of getting ends of hawsers from one ship to another and as to practicable speeds in smooth water and precautions to be observed in changing course, etc. The instructions were to continue the towing for not less than twelve miles and with several changes of course of not less than eight points each. It was also directed that indicator cards be taken while towing."

"The exercises were very successful, and the type of gear was found to be entirely satisfactory, viz., a 6-inch steel hawser of 150 fathom length, a 7-inch wire bridle

for securing around the after-barbette and a towing chock forward.

During the exercise in the First Division a roughly estimated speed of eight and a half to nine knots was attained, and it is believed that the single 6-inch hawser will safely tow the Connecticut at nine knots in perfectly smooth water. Upon this occasion, while turning, the hawser parted; but this was obviously caused by the towed ship being inadvertently caused to turn within the wake of the towing ship, causing the former to lose headway and the latter to increase hers relatively, thus bringing soon afterward a sudden undue strain.

"This is considered a valuable exercise, an evolution of probably not frequent necessity, but of major importance when the occasion does arise. It is also good practice in seamanship in handling ships, boats and lines.

"After the fleet arrived at Guantanamo Bay towing exercises were carried on from time to time, and opportunity was taken immediately to measure the speed and note the revolutions and horsepower required for each speed, using the measured mile of Guantanamo Bay for the towing course. All ships having been provided with towing gear, it was possible to cover the ground in this drill for the entire fleet."

FLIGHT OF PROJECTILES.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., in the *Scientific American* of July 23, gives a lucid description of the theory which holds that an axis of a projectile is so acted upon by gravity, air resistance and gyroscopic tendencies that it remains throughout the whole of its flight practically tangential to the trajectory. The "gyroscope principle" does not mean, he says, a tendency on the part of rotating bodies to resist change of direction of their axes. There is no such tendency. Force is necessary to change the position of a body, and the only difference between the case of a rotating body and one that is not rotating is that when force is applied to the latter the resulting motion is in a different direction from what it is if the same force is applied to the former.

"If there were no atmosphere the axis of a projectile would remain parallel to itself throughout its flight, whether it were given rotation about that axis or not. It is the resistance of the air that makes a non-rotating projectile tumble end over end, and that keeps the axis of a properly rotated projectile in the tangent to its trajectory.

"As soon as a projectile leaves the gun its path, under the influence of gravity, begins to curve downward. The resistance of the air, which acts in the line of motion, therefore soon ceases to be parallel to the axis of the projectile; and its resultant, meeting that axis between the center of gravity of the projectile and its point, tends to up-end the projectile. If now the projectiles were not rotating about its axis it would simply be turned over, but, as it is rotating, it turns to one side; the right if the rotation is right handed. This is the true gyroscope principle—that the upsetting movement causes an angular movement at right angles to that which would occur if there were no rotation. It is not that it causes no angular movement.

"As soon as the axis swings to one side the air resistance meets the projectile on the other side of the head, and so causes the axis to swing downward. The result is that the axis tends to describe a cone about the tangent to the trajectory, and is only prevented from doing so by the fact that this tangent moves constantly downward as the trajectory curves.

"With properly rotated projectiles of the ordinary type fired from rifled guns the axis of the projectile, due to this motion of precession, constantly hugs the trajectory, remaining practically coincident with the tangent to the projectile's path throughout the flight.

"A very evident proof of this statement is as follows: The values of the constants in the expressions for the resistance of the air to projectiles moving at different velocities have been determined by experiments that consist of firing through screens at short distances from the gun. In these experiments the paths of the projectiles are so nearly horizontal that they are certainly moving almost exactly point on. Now, when these constants are used for calculating the elements of long range firing, angle of elevation, time of flight, etc., they give results that agree quite closely with the results of actual firings.

"This proves that the resistance of the air throughout a very long curved trajectory corresponds with that which would occur were the projectiles always moving point on, which could not be the case if the projectile's axis remained parallel to itself.

"Were the axis of a projectile as much as five degrees away from the tangent to its path, the surface exposed to the air resistance would be increased over twenty-five per cent. above that exposed when it moved exactly point on, and the actual range would be far short of its value calculated by the usual ballistic tables."

THE STATUE OF GENERAL LEE.

The question of the removal of the statue of Robert E. Lee from Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, having been submitted to the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Wickersham decides as follows:

I have read the resolutions adopted by the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, at Syracuse on June 23, and the communications of Hon. James Tanner with respect to them. The Act of July 2, 1864, referred to provides for the creation of suitable structures and railings in the old hall of the House of Representatives for the reception and protection of statuary, which is to be under the supervision and direction of the Chief of Engineers in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the statute authorizes the President to invite each and all the states to provide and furnish statues in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each state, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services, such as each state shall deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and, when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purposes herein indicated.

It is probably true that when this act was passed Congress did not contemplate that any state would designate one or more of its citizens who were then engaged in warlike rebellion against the Government of the United States as persons "illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services," whose statues should be placed in the hall. Nevertheless, perhaps in the hope that what Mr. Lincoln so fittingly described as "this scourge of war" might soon pass away and that a reunited country might be realized, Congress placed no limitation in the act upon the exercise of the discretion of any state in selecting these persons whom it "may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration." It is now forty-five years since the Civil War closed. Robert E. Lee has come to be generally regarded as typifying not only all that was best in

the cause to which at the behest of his native state he gave his services, but also the most loyal and unmurmuring acceptance of the complete overthrow of that cause. That the state of Virginia should designate him as one illustrious for distinguished military services is therefore natural; that his statue should be clothed in the Confederate uniform, thus eloquently testifying to the fact that a magnanimous country has completely forgiven an unsuccessful effort to destroy the Union; and that that statue should be accepted in the national statuary hall as the symbol of the acceptance without misgivings of a complete surrender and a renewed loyalty should surely provoke no opposition. But at all events, independently of the question of taste, the Act of Congress places no restriction upon the designation by the states of those whom they may desire to honor in this way, nor does it vest in any official any censorship concerning the designation of the costume in which a statue shall be depicted.

Therefore, under the existing law, I am of the opinion that no objection can be lawfully made to the placing in Statuary Hall of the National Capitol of a statue of Robert E. Lee, clothed in the Confederate uniform.

It is reported that the state of Mississippi purposes to add a statue of Jefferson Davis to the collection.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

From Aug. 3 to 25, inclusive, Camp Perry, Ohio, will be the scene of great shooting contests. The annual competition of the Ohio National Guard began Aug. 3 to continue until Aug. 7, and is open only to the Ohio National Guardsmen, the matches beginning with the Regimental Team Match for the championship of Ohio, to be followed in succession by Company Team Match for the team championship of Ohio, the State Individual Match, the Revolver Team Match and the Individual Revolver Match, etc. The matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association from Aug. 8 to Aug. 13 offers a program of forty-six different contests, both for teams and individuals and for the rifle and revolver.

Among the leading events of the tournament are the famous Herrick Cup Match, Catrow Cup Match, Adjutant General's Cup Match, Governor's Match, Hale Match, Peter's Individual Skirmish Match, DuPont Individual Tyro, Police Team and Individual Revolver Matches, Wimbledom and Leach Cup Matches, Marine Corps Match, President's Match, and the Evans Service Skirmish Match. Liberal prizes are offered.

As there are 236 rifle and revolver targets at Camp Perry, all arranged to the north so that they can be shot upon from a common firing line, the accommodations for shooting are greater than afforded on any other range in the country.

The War Department and the state of Ohio will furnish tents, cots, mattresses, tables, chairs and other camp furniture free to all competitors. Subsistence may be obtained from the various messes or at the large mess hall at reasonable rates.

The water is pure filtered lake water, which is pronounced first class by the Army surgeons. All sewage and garbage is disposed of by the latest scientific methods, and the health of the troops is always the best.

The twenty-eighth annual matches of the National Rifle Association of America will take place from Aug. 15 to 18, as we noted several weeks since, and the National Matches will be shot commencing Aug. 2.

This year the rules in the National Matches distinctly provide that the rifle is to be used as issued by the Ordnance Department, without alteration or modification of any kind or character whatsoever. A violation of this rule in any respect shall disqualify a team or a competitor.

BOY SCOUTS.

The *Outlook*, in its number for July 23, occupies much space with the subject of Boy Scouts in this country and England. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor of the London Daily Express, gives a history of the Boy Scout movement and its development in England. It began with the organization by Baden-Powell of a corps of boys to act as orderlies and message bearers at the siege of Mafeking during the Boer war, and to this extent relieved the hard-pressed garrison. Throughout the hail of Boer bullets these young heroes, mounted mostly on bicycles, carried on their duties without wavering. At the end of the war they received their medals like the grown-up soldiers.

Thanks to the effort of General Sir Baden-Powell and others, a like spirit now actuates hundreds of thousands of similar boys in England. Wherever they are needed Boy Scouts seem to appear on the scene as if by magic, to make themselves useful in any and every way. Take the average boy of high or low degree, by the Scout law "put him on his honor, stick him into uniform, and you have at once transformed the urchin into a blazing-eyed young knight errant, a chivalrous, honest, honorable and zealous patriot. If it has done nothing else, this Boy Scout movement may be exalted above all things for having brought shoulder to shoulder, side by side, the son of the duke and the son of the coster."

"The whole object of our scheme," says B.-P., who is the Chief Scout, "is to seize the boy's character in its red-hot stage of enthusiasm and to weld it into the right shape and encourage and develop its individuality, so that the boy may become a good man and a valuable citizen for our country."

The Scout's law is a simple creed of honor and chivalry. It teaches that the Scout's word of honor is to be trusted as implicitly as the most binding oath. The Scout must be loyal to King, country, parents, employees and scoutmasters; be useful to others, a friend to all and a brother to every Scout, no matter what his social class; helpful and courteous without hope of reward, and a friend to animals. He must obey orders, be cheerful under all circumstances and thrifty, having a bank account.

There is a system of signs taught to the boys, so that the patrols can keep in touch. They must salute their officers and the King's officers, in passing funerals and when they hear the strains of "God Save the King." As they advance to the higher grades they must learn to signal by semaphore or Morse, read the compass and maps, learn to use their senses properly, to build fires, cook meat and potatoes with no other utensils than their billy can, swim fifty yards, use an axe for felling timber, learn to tie useful knots, deal with various accidents, see what there is to see and make an intelligible report in writing of what they see. Says Mr. Blumenfeld:

"The teaching is given almost entirely through play. We play at being Indians and pirates, buccaneers, frontiersmen and cowboys. While some of us guard a village from attack, others try to creep in unseen. One of us plays the part of an assassin and flies from justice, leaving a trail of Indian corn, each grain representing a drop of blood from his reeking dagger. The trooper goes in pursuit, and, when the assassin is caught, he is tried

by judge and jury. The boys learn to dance the Scouts' War Dance and to sing the Scouts' War Songs. Music and dancing, even of the roughest and wildest sort, prove an immense attraction. They give a fair chance for wild spirits to be worked off. The patrol leaders carry bugles, one or two others play the drum, and when the Scouts go marching they march to music. When the drums are silent, they sing the fine Scout songs."

A fascinating boy's uniform is provided, which costs only about \$2.50. It transforms a ragged and perhaps dirty boy into one worth looking at, who attracts attention wherever he goes. Putting it on, the boy becomes twice the boy he was before. "On the back is a haversack, containing a billy can, drinking cup and other equipment to taste. Over the shoulder is slung a light wooden water bottle, and on the shoulder is a knot of colored ribbons, denoting the patrol to which he belongs. He has also a whistle and a knife, and in his right hand is his Scout's staff, of strong ash marked off in feet and inches—his only weapon. It gives him a fine air, this staff. He leans upon it in picturesque attitude; at night it helps him to feel his way; he trusts it to help him over ditches and stiles, and out of two staves and with a couple of belts he will fashion a stretcher at a moment's notice. So he stands, a fully equipped tenderfoot, good to look at, clean, wholesome, every inch a young knight of chivalry.

"The scheme is simple, elastic and free from red tape. There is a headquarters—but its mission is to encourage, not to interfere. You may start Boy Scouts in any place, and develop the scheme on your own lines. If you become a scoutmaster, and are a man of character, high ideals and winning and commanding personality (many scoutmasters are all this and more), you may make almost anything you please of the boys. The scheme is so attractive, so full of romance and fascination, that boys throw their whole hearts into the business of scouting—they give you of their best. So you may shape their destiny. This scheme of scouting is the magician's wand that gives you the power to turn boys into upright, honorable, chivalrous, patriotic, kindly, self-reliant and useful men. There is no better service that a young man of the right sort can do for his country at the present time than to turn scoutmaster and build citizens."

ARMY MEDAL OF HONOR MEN.

The Philadelphia Ledger devotes a page of its last Sunday edition to an article by E. J. Edwards on "The Men of Heroic Deeds Commanding America's Army." Portraits are given of Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Major Generals Bell and Carter, Brigadier Generals Hall and Garlington, of the Army, and also of Major General Elliott, of the Marine Corps. Mr. Edwards says: "The Army is full of first class fighting men who have won their spurs in battle and, incidentally, have performed feats of heroism which will take rank with the fiction accounts of Dumas in reciting the eventful lives of the 'Three Guardsmen.' Right in Washington at the present time, engaged in perfecting the U.S. Army, are probably twenty men wearing medals of honor. The deeds which brought them their medals of honor are stirring human interest stories, which will be preserved in the history of the Army for all time to come. Their promotion in rank and the fact that they are on duty in Washington serve to indicate that, despite the slow method of promotion, men of merit in the regular fighting force always elsewhere who, though they hold no medals of honor, come to the surface in some responsible capacity where they can serve the country best. And, likewise, the same point is aptly illustrated by the careers of still other highly placed fighting men in the National Capital and have, nevertheless, performed valorous deeds on the field of battle rivaling any that have won Congressional recognition."

A detailed description follows of the deeds for which medals of honor have been given in the case of the officers named. In this we are told that General Wood got his medal of honor for distinguished conduct in the campaign against the Apache Indians during the summer of 1866, while serving as medical officer with Captain Lawton's expedition. General Carter's medal of honor was awarded him "for distinguished action against hostile Apache Indians in rescuing, with the voluntary assistance of two soldiers, the wounded from under a heavy fire." "Cold type cannot begin to describe the nerve and bravery of the young lieutenant and his associates in the face of cold lead."

"For cool, calm and deliberate action in the face of almost certain death, Brig. Gen. William P. Hall won his medal of honor. General Hall deliberately exposed himself to the fire of hostile Indians for the sole purpose of saving the lives of two of his comrades who had been cut off by the Indians and were attempting to effect an escape."

"Major Thomas Cruse, of the Quartermaster's Department, won his medal of honor on the Big Dry Wash of Arizona in 1882, in saving a wounded comrade from an attacking party of Apaches. Major Cruse made the Indians respect the keenness of his eye and the power of his carbine by some of the most remarkable shooting known in the annals of the Army. Single-handed and alone, he made the entire attacking party stick close to the sheltering rocks, while he calmly walked out and picked up his wounded comrade and bore him to a place of safety."

Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General of the Army, won his medal of honor in the last great battle against the Indians which was fought in this country. General Garlington was three months at Fort Riley recovering from his wounds sufficiently to enable him to take a leave of absence lasting until nearly a year later.

General Bell received his medal for distinguished gallantry in action on Sept. 9, 1899, near Porac, on the island of Luzon. Also, on the arrival at Manila of the first of our troops, and before the surrender, Lieut. J. Franklin Bell volunteered to obtain information of the strength of the Spanish batteries, especially on the water-side. "When darkness came on Lieutenant Bell went down to the beach and 'peeled off.' The next moment he was in the water, swimming through the harbor of Manila. His great strength enabled him to cover long distances without rest. Occasionally, however, he swam ashore to get a better view of the Spanish guns, and after swimming clear across the harbor he swam back again to his starting point with accurate information of all the Spanish entrenchments and the disposition of their heavy guns.

"Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, while not listed on the official records as owning a medal of honor, has, nevertheless, won his spurs on so many occasions that it would be difficult to ignore him in any fair estimate of the valorous qualifications of high-placed fighting men stationed in the National Capital."

"Another and even more striking case of valor that did

not win a medal of honor is found in the career of Major John Bigelow, Jr., now retired; and his is a case that simply goes to prove, like Major General Elliott's, that wherever you run across a Regular Army officer, either active or retired, you are likely to have before you a hero of actual warfare. No better example of determination and grit, courage and bravery, has ever been shown on a field of battle than Bigelow put up."

In the early days of the Civil War General McClellan had upon his staff, or at least attached to his headquarters, three of the royal house of France, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres and their uncle, the sailor Prince de Joinville. Prince Ferdinand of France, who is visiting this country after visiting Mexico, where he was hospitably entertained by President Diaz, is the youngest son of the late Comte de Paris, and his sisters are the widowed Queen Marie Amelie of Portugal, the Duchess of Aosta, the Infante Louise of Spain and the Duchesse de Guise, while his only brother is the Duc d'Orleans. The Comte de Paris was a tall man, as was his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, so that the Duc de Montpensier, who is a young man of twenty-six, comes legitimately by six feet and odd. He has been trained as an officer in the Spanish navy, being debarred by the laws of the republic from serving in the navy or army of France because of his royal blood. He served in the Spanish campaign against the Moors, and for conspicuous gallantry under fire he has received the Order of Christiana, which, as it is conferred by the sovereign for some individual act of gallantry in face of the enemy, corresponds with the Victoria Cross of England, the German Iron Cross, the Russian Order of St. George and the Marie Therese of Austria. Young as he is, the Duke has distinguished himself by his survey of unknown regions of Cochin China and Tongquin, much of this work being done in an automobile especially built for the purpose and with which he penetrated regions never before visited by a white man. The survey of the line for a railroad to connect Tongquin with the southern provinces of China is so largely the work of the Duc de Montpensier that he received for it the thanks of the French government.

A comparative test of the Moore silencer attached to the U.S. Service rifle, with the Maxim silencer attached to the same arm, was held in the armory range of the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the night of July 29. Capt. Edward J. Reilly, ordnance officer, of the 13th, through whose courtesy the range was used, being among those present. In the tests made the Maxim silencer easily and fully demonstrated its superiority over the Moore device so far as deadening the noise of the explosion was concerned. Full service charges were fired and also the reduced gallery charges. It was noticed that the Maxim silencer, when the range was darkened, emitted no flame, while the flame from the Moore silencer was seen in considerable volume. Both devices reduced the recoil of the piece about the same, and experts present gave the opinion that with some slight modifications the Moore silencer would prove satisfactory. It is proposed to make it about 1-4 inch longer, widen the gas space, and to use a little thicker metal in its manufacture. When the device is perfected it will be submitted to the Springfield Armory for test. The Moore silencer can be slipped on the gun in a moment, and can be used with the bayonet on the gun. With the Maxim silencer the bayonet cannot be used, and it takes considerable time to put the Maxim silencer on the muzzle. Another point in favor of the Moore device is its length, it being only 2 1-2 inches long, while the Maxim silencer used was 6 1-2 inches.

The Pilgrim monument, which has been under construction at Provincetown, Mass., for three years, was dedicated on August 5, with President Taft as principal speaker. The monument commemorates the signing by the pilgrims of the famous "compact" on the Mayflower in Provincetown Harbor, which has been justly termed "the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence." Under it John Carver was chosen governor. Provincetown is proud of the fact that the document was drawn up in its harbor and of the other great fact that the pilgrims first landed on the soil of Cape Cod. The monument, which is on Town Hill, is constructed of Maine granite, from the quarries at Stonington, and rises to a height of 252 feet from its base, or 347 feet above the harbor. It is built under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at a cost of \$90,000, of which the National Government contributed \$40,000, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts \$40,000 and the Pilgrim Monument Association the remainder. A most beautiful view can be obtained of the surrounding country from the large observation platform, under the great arch of the monument. The top of the monument is reached by the inclined planes and step system combined. Although the monument is built on a hill of sand it has not settled a fraction of an inch since its completion and does not vibrate in the highest gale. The structure is a fine example of the methods of modern engineers.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of June 28—Firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; cleaning rod for firearms, James H. Blair; sliding operating handle for firearms, Frank F. Burton; gun sight, Morris S. Sober; take-down gun, Thomas C. Johnson; projectile, George E. Wells. Issued week of July 5—Firearm, John D. Pedersen; firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; take-down firearm, Winchester Bennett; projectile, Charles Van Cise Wheeler and Alexander George McKenna; rifle sight, Eric Julius Pilbland. Issued week of July 12—Cartridge, Gottlob E. Loebel; repeating firearm or rifle, Nicola Giusto and Carlo De Felice; tubular magazine firearm, Winchester Bennett; safety lock for guns, George E. Heckman; take-down gun, Franklin F. Knous; projectile, Emil Gathmann. Inventions by those in U.S. Naval Service—Torpedoes, No. 964,147 and No. 964,148. Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., assignor, by mesne assignments, to National Torpedo Company, New York, N.Y., a corporation of Maine. Issued week of July 19—Means for emptying submersible tanks in submersible boats, Lawrence Y. Spear; sight for firearms, Ambrose Swasey; saddle for machine-gun carriages, Wilhelm Sonnenberg; protective shield for guns, Jacob Singer; take-down gun, Thomas C. Johnson; training and elevating mechanism for guns, John F. Meigs and Sigvard A. S. Hammar; apparatus for the manufacture of black powder and other explosives, Francis I. DuPont; telescope sight, Frederick L. Smith. Inventions by those in the Naval Service—Flying machine,

No. 964,957, Halvor Olsen Elane, U.S.N. Issued week of July 26—Firearm, Moritz Schrader; machine gun, Richard Raines; parachute gun, Fred D. Barnes; gun sight, William L. Hall; gun sight, Carl A. Wingren; pistol, Gustav Adolph Hansen; projectile, Heinrich Brust; double walled exploding projectile, Max Glass; shell for artillery, Carl Walter Gebauer. Inventions by those in the Naval Service—Blank cartridge, No. 965,743, Capt. Lee B. Purcell, U.S.M.C.

That military genius can further the interests of peace not only in ending wars, but in administering conquered provinces, is shown by the success of Lord Kitchener in bringing about conditions of security and order when he took over the management of the Soudan and in preparing the former Boer republics for the united South African federation which has just been accomplished through magnanimous and broad-minded British statesmanship. Speaking at the banquet in honor of Lord Kitchener in London on May 26, Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, uttered some words which we would commend to all ultra peaceites. "Lord Kitchener's greatest distinction," said Sir George, "is that wherever he has governed, and wherever he has commanded, he has left, after the shock of war, a stable foundation of solid peace. For that the qualities of the statesman were wanted, as well as those of the soldier. In South Africa there had been stern work to do, but after it was over it was Lord Kitchener who settled the terms of peace between these two great fighting races which smoothed the way for the most daring and the most glorious act of imperial statesmanship which had shown us to-day a united South Africa, with one of the brilliant generals who opposed us in the field of battles as the first Premier and as loyal a subject of King George as any within the whole British Empire."

"The Moral Equivalent of War" is the title of an article by Prof. William James, of Harvard, appearing in McClure's Magazine for August. The substance of this article appeared in a pamphlet published by one of the peace societies, which we noticed six months ago, in our issue of Feb. 12, 1910, page 690. As we then took occasion to say, Professor James seems to be the only one of the peace advocates who has thus far spoken who appears to have studied his subject. In his concluding paragraph he says: "All the qualities of a man acquire dignity when he knows that the service of the collectivity that owns him needs them. If proud of the collectivity, his own pride rises in proportion. No collectivity is like an army for nourishing such pride; but it has to be confessed that the only sentiment that the image of pacific cosmopolitan industrialism is capable of arousing in countless worthy breasts is shame at the idea of belonging to such a collectivity. It is obvious that the United States of America as they exist to-day impress a mind like General Lea's as so much human blubber. Where is the sharpness and precipitousness, the contempt for life, whether one's own, or another's? Where is the savage 'yes' and 'no,' the unconditional duty? Where is the conscription? Where is the blood-tax? Where is anything like one feels honored by belonging to?"

In paying a beautifully phrased tribute to the late George Burgwin Anderson (class of '84, Military Academy) Gaillard Hunt, in the Bulletin of the class of 1884, says of him: "The art in which he really excelled was that which is the least cultivated of all by American men—the art of conversation. He had an easy flow of pure English; he never made a mistake in grammar or pronunciation; and his wide range of interests, tastes and foreign experiences made him able to discuss almost any subject interestingly and absolutely without pedantry or the desire for effect. As he talked well himself, so did men and women talk well to him." This is, indeed, a unique compliment, but Mr. Anderson had the privilege of traveling extensively and of enjoying life leisurely under many skies. He was never pushed and hurried as the busy Army officer is, and therefore he had the time to cultivate a certain grace and perhaps elegance of manner, together with that *savoir faire* which is born of leisure spent in a foreign land. The Army officer of to-day, with the extra work devolving upon him, finds it very difficult to cultivate such graces of speech as made this gentleman distinguished even among other officers of the Consular Service, in which he spent the last seventeen years of his life, until his death in Martinique, where he was Consul. Mr. Anderson resigned before finishing his course at West Point.

There will shortly be delivered at Rio de Janeiro for the Brazilian navy a 22,000-ton floating drydock, constructed by the Vickers firm, of Barrow-in-Furness. This is the largest floating dock built in Great Britain, and as the contract called for delivery at Rio within eleven months this allowed but nine months for construction. This dock is ninety feet longer than the 500-foot U.S. drydock Dewey at Olongapo, and its breadth, 111 feet, exceeds the Dewey's by twenty-nine feet. A floating dock with greater lifting power than either the Brazilian or the Dewey is the one at Hamburg (Blohm), 35,500 tons, completed in 1909. Large floating docks in course of construction include the following: Sheerness and Portsmouth, England, each 32,000; Pola, Austria, 32,500; Hamburg (Vulcan), 35,000; Kiel, 40,000 tons. The contract price of the Brazilian dock is \$913,500. The United States paid for construction of the Dewey \$1,139,049.59; the cost of preparing for expedition of the dock to the Philippines was \$31,743.09; cost of towing to Philippines \$250,000, or a total of \$1,420,792.68. The Maryland Steel Company, who built the Dewey, bid also on the Brazilian dock, their figure, according to the London Engineer, being a little over double the Vickers estimate.

Following the visit of Lord Kitchener to Australia and the public press announcement of the proposed enlargement of the military system, the following report by U.S. Vice Consul General Henry D. Baker, of Sydney, on the establishment of a West Point there, is of interest: "The Federal Minister of Defense will consult with Colonel Bridges, director of the proposed military staff college, in regard to establishing the institution and arranging for inspecting and selecting a site. It has not yet been decided whether a new college shall be erected or whether an existing building should be rented. Colonel Bridges has already briefly outlined to the Minister the impressions made upon him by the West Point College. He is later to embody his views in a detailed report and

to point out to what extent the West Point system should be adopted."

Late Special Orders, W.D., Aug. 4, were as follows: The following officers are detailed for duty at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to report in person about Aug. 15: Major Thomas G. Hanson, 8th Inf., and Capt. William Kelly, Jr., 9th Cav. Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his duties at Pine Camp, N.Y. Leave for two months, about Sept. 7, is granted Capt. William M. Smart, Med. Corps. First Lieut. S. Chase De Kraft, Med. Res. Corps, is relieved from active duty, to take effect Aug. 14. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, Corps of Engrs., in addition to his other duties, is detailed for consultation and to superintend construction and repairs in the 3d Lighthouse District, vice Major Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engrs., who is relieved. Colonel Roessler will report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Yin Chang, the recently appointed Minister of War for China, is a Manchu by birth and is now fifty years old. He was attached to the Austrian army for two years, and after his return to China was appointed director of the Tientsin Military Academy. His successful management of this institution brought him to notice at Pekin, and he was appointed Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, where he served three years. In 1901 he was sent to Berlin for a second term as Ambassador, at the personal request of the German Emperor. He remained at Berlin till 1907, taking full advantage of his opportunities to study the German army. He was again sent to Germany in 1909, and has now been recalled to take up his present office. Yin Chang is a man of great energy and determination, and bears the reputation of a strict disciplinarian. He is a firm believer in German military methods, and holds strong views on the close co-operation of infantry and artillery.

The forms for the new health record for officers and enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps, which have been adopted to go into effect Jan. 1, 1911, are now in the hands of the printer. These forms will record the health of an officer or an enlisted man throughout the service, and will obviate the necessity of keeping a medical journal of case records at stations and on board ship. They will replace the case papers in the Naval hospitals, and it is thought will do much to simplify the medical record of the Navy Department. There are a number of changes in the blank form of returns to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Some forms will be discontinued, and in general it is hoped will simplify the recording of the physical condition of the personnel.

The first two successful wireless stations in the world were the St. Michael and Port Safety stations in Alaska, says Collier's Weekly. When experiments were being made on the Atlantic coast, and an occasional message was sent and received, the press gave it much prominence. While that was going on some fifty thousand messages were being sent, without error, between these two stations. To-day there are wireless stations at St. Michael, Tanana, Fairbanks, Circle City, Eagle, Cordova and Sitka. It is these stations in Alaska also which have proved beyond all doubt that mountains do not interfere with wireless messages.

News has been received at Vancouver, Wash., according to a press despatch from that place, of the sentence of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, Coast Art., U.S.A. Lieutenant Anderson was found guilty, it is said, of failing to give the angle to the battery commander before a 12-inch mortar was fired in target practice at Fort Casey. The projectile struck the U.S. steamship Major Evan Thomas, damaging the vessel and endangering the lives of all on board. Lieutenant Anderson was sentenced to be confined to the post for two months and fined \$100.

It was announced by the War Department on Thursday, Aug. 4, that examinations of civil candidates for second lieutenant in the Army will be held at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Nov. 1. On account of the large number of enlisted men who are expected to pass the examination for commission, it is not thought that there will be to exceed twenty vacancies to fill from civil life. By the applications on file at the War Department, there will be 200 civil candidates who will take the examination.

The July-August number of the Journal of the United States Artillery has the following articles: "Battle Tactics, General Defense Plans, and Battle Orders," "Battle Tactics for Coast Artillery," by Lieut. Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C.; "Sub-Caliber Targets," by Major Winfred H. Roberts, C.A.C., N.G.N.Y.; "Minimum Velocity of a Projectile," by Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired; "Remainder Lists for Service Target Practice," by Major Wilmot E. Ellis, C.A.C.

Having published and twice reprinted a paper by Admiral Mahan on "Britain and the German Navy," the London Mail says: "There is no writer or thinker in modern times who has produced such an effect upon contemporary policy," and states that it was after grasping his lesson on the supreme importance of sea power in war that "all Powers began to build navies with might and main."

In response to an inquiry as to whether the mayor of a city had the right to call out the National Guard, the writer was informed that this is a matter in which the War Department can exercise no jurisdiction or express an opinion as to the merits of the case, and that the information desired should be obtained from the adjutant general of the state.

It is understood that Pay Insp. W. J. Littell, U.S.S. Hancock, will relieve Pay Dir. John A. Mudd at the Naval Pay Office, New York, Aug. 15. Mudd will apply, it is said, for retirement under the thirty-year law, but in the mean time he will be detached.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

In her annual report as president of the Army Relief Society, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont calls attention to the work accomplished by the society in the ten years since its organization in 1900. It had an investment account of \$65,091.67 at the date of this report, April, 1910, obtained principally from the proceeds of the annual Army and Navy football games and the annual garden party at Governors Island; from military tournaments, the surplus of the Grafton Fund and from sixty life memberships. The annual subscriptions during the year have amounted to nearly \$10,000. The expenses are approximately \$4,000 a year for relief, \$5,000 for education and \$300 for printing and stamps. There are no salaried clerks and no office expenses. Mrs. Lamont says:

"The work is divided into three main branches—organization, relief, and education. The work of organization has steadily progressed. In 1903 we had barely 1,000 members; we have now, owing largely to the splendid work in the Army in forming Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry sections, over 2,000. The relief committee responds to the immediate needs of the applicants for assistance, finding temporary shelter, providing clothing, paying doctors' bills, securing employment, making small monthly payments to destitute widows, etc. That our work in this direction is appreciated is attested by the following letter from a mother, which is only one of many: 'It is quite impossible for me to put into written words that which is in my heart. The problem of living has been a most serious one for me this year. It is such work as your society is doing that alone makes life tolerable to the widows of officers placed as I am.' We have to-day scholarships given by Princeton, Cornell, Smith, Union, Elmira, Northwestern University, Massachusetts School of Technology, Dakota Business College, Rensselaer Polytechnic School, Ohio State University, Miss Hebb's School, Wilmington; Teachers' College, Columbia (given by the Daughters of the Cincinnati), and two free scholarships (including board and tuition) at St Matthews, San Mateo, Cal., and at Miss Sanford's School, Seneca Falls. Presidential appointments to West Point have been secured for some of our boys, and many have been prepared by Mr. Braden at Highland Falls for the Military Academy. We have placed over 150 children in schools and universities, and have assisted many a mother by giving her monthly payments, enabling her to keep her children at home and in the public schools. With almost no exceptions the records of our students have been most satisfactory. Their reports show high standards of attainment and character. We are looking to the future to see the brilliant results of this educational work. With incentive and preparation for their careers, we expect the sons and daughters of our soldiers to acquit themselves as befit their fathers' children. I think that there is no one who is interested in the work of the Army Relief Society, no one who looks with admiration on humanitarian efforts all over the world, no one who loves his country and feels for her defenders reverence and affection, but will be encouraged and inspired by the work which our society has accomplished in the ten years of its existence. We look to all of you to stand by and answer with us the cry of suffering, struggling women and unhappy children—the cry of 'Lend a hand.'"

The treasurer, C. N. Bliss, jr., acknowledges the following receipts: Branch No. 1, Mrs. Francis B. Jones treasurer, \$3,900; Branch No. 2, Mrs. E. A. Koerper treasurer, \$1,940; Branch No. 3, Col. C. P. Echols, treasurer, \$1,286.94; Branch No. 4, Athleen L. Munson treasurer, \$2,394.45; Branch No. 6, Mrs. Egbert treasurer, \$226.49; Artillery Branch, Mrs. Charles S. Walkley treasurer, \$1,179.65; Miss Mary M. Bonnell, proceeds of card party, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., \$81; Mrs. Nellie Rathgeber, of Camp Daraga, P.I., \$10; Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, proceeds of military tournament at Toledo, Ohio, \$2,403.12; Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, proceeds of military tournament at Dallas, Tex., by troops of the Department of Texas, \$2,000; Mrs. Eleonora E. Bliss, Zamboanga Section, P.I., \$5; Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, one-half the proceeds of military tournament at Des Moines, Iowa, \$3,923.29; Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, proceeds of entertainment by ladies of headquarters, Department of Texas and the post of Fort Sam Houston, \$305; total, \$8,727.41.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Robert R. Stevens, Assistant Q.M. General, who was retired from active service July 31, 1910, on his own application, was born in Texas on June 22, 1855, but received his appointment to West Point from Mississippi in 1873. He was graduated in 1877 and promoted in the Army as a second lieutenant, 6th Infantry. He served on frontier duty at Fort Rice, Dak., from January until November, 1878, and was at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.; camp on White River, Colo., and also on Snake River, Wyo., and at posts in Utah until June 1, 1888. He was appointed an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in 1894. He was promoted a major in 1901, lieutenant colonel in 1905, and colonel June, 1910. Among other duties he was post quartermaster at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., 1895 and 1896. He was acting chief quartermaster of the Department of Texas from June until September, 1899, and then went to the Philippines for duty as chief quartermaster of the 2d Division of the 8th Corps. He was appointed quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of major, on June 11, 1900, being honorably discharged on May 17, 1901. Colonel Stevens was at San Antonio, Tex., on his last assignment to duty.

Lient. Col. Harry L. Bailey, 5th U.S. Inf., who retired on his own application Aug. 27, 1910, after more than thirty-seven years' service, was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from Sept. 1, 1872, to June 14, 1876, being graduated on June 15 and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 21st Infantry. His first service after graduation leave was on frontier duty at Fort Vancouver, Wash., and he saw considerable Indian campaigning. He was in the expedition after Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, being engaged in the battle of the Clearwater on July 11 and 12, 1877. For his gallant services in that action he received the brevet of first lieutenant. He was on duty in Idaho, Washington, Oregon to April, 1881, when he went to Fort Myer, Va., for signal instruction, and was again on scouting duty in Washington, Wyoming, Utah and Nebraska to 1890. He left Plattsburg Barracks on April 19, 1898, for Tampa, and from that place he accompanied his regiment to Cuba, being engaged in the campaign against Santiago and in the battle of San Juan. He went to the Philippines on April 18, 1899, and was transferred to the 27th Infantry on June 18, 1902. He was promoted major, 2d Infantry, June 28, 1902, and remained in the Philippines until June, 1903, when his

regiment was stationed in Wyoming and Colorado. He went back to the Philippines in February, 1906, and returned to Fort Thomas, Ky., in May, 1908. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Infantry, March 12, 1910, and his last post of duty was Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on Aug. 1, 1910, with the rank of major, was born in Pennsylvania March 1, 1856. He was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from July 1, 1872, to June 28, 1873. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he enlisted as a private in Company H, 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the following July was appointed a captain and Q.M. of Volunteers. On Feb. 2, 1891, he was appointed a captain and Q.M. in the Army.

Pay Dir. Hiram E. Drury, U.S.N., who was retired on Aug. 1, 1910, on his own application under the thirty years' service clause, is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the naval service in September, 1878. Recently he has been in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Narragansett Bay. His retirement will promote Pay Insp. John A. Mudd, in charge of the Navy Pay Office at New York. Pay Director Drury has served in various parts of the world, and his first assignment after appointment was at the navy yard, Boston.

Pay Insp. John A. Mudd, U.S.N., promoted pay director Aug. 1, 1910, by the retirement of Drury, is a native of Missouri, who entered the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 11, 1875, and was graduated as a cadet midshipman in 1879. He was assigned to the Alaska, of the Pacific Squadron, and after reaching the grade of midshipman, in June, 1881, he resigned the appointment the following October. He was immediately appointed an assistant paymaster, and entered upon duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. He subsequently, among other duties, served at Yokohama, Japan; at the navy yard, New York; on the European Station, South Atlantic Station, Great Lakes, North Atlantic Station, etc., and his last assignment to duty was in charge of the Navy Pay Office at New York.

RESIGNATIONS.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Wednesday, Aug. 3, accepted the resignation of Midshipman Julian S. Hatcher, U.S.N., who is attached to the battleship Delaware. The Midshipman was compelled to give up service in the Navy on account of chronic seasickness. He was graduated in June of last year, and went to sea in the Delaware a few months ago. While at the Academy he took the summer practice cruise twice, and after each he was inclined to resign, but was urged to remain, in the hope that he might overcome his susceptibility to seasickness. As on his present cruise he showed no improvement he was allowed to resign.

Second Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d U.S. Cav., who has resigned his commission, was born in Texas Oct. 19, 1883, and was graduated from West Point in 1907, and was assigned as a second lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry. He was transferred to the 3d Cavalry in 1908. The resignation will take effect Sept. 1, 1910, and the Lieutenant has been granted leave until that date.

The resignation of Lieut. Frederic E. Humphreys, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has been stationed at the Army College, in Washington, took effect Aug. 1, 1910. Lieutenant Humphreys became widely known throughout the country as one of the pupils of Wilbur and Orville Wright when they were giving instructions to officers of the U.S. Army at Fort Myer and College Park, Md. Lieutenant Humphreys was sent to the War College shortly after he had become proficient enough to win the praise of the Wright brothers, and fearing that he would have little or no opportunity to continue the aviation work, he obtained leave of absence early in June with the understanding that his resignation would be accepted Aug. 1. Close friends of Lieutenant Humphreys think he will immediately go into aviation work. They say he should be able to do this, since he has a private income of something more than \$15,000. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Engineers June 12, 1906.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., 4th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Mary F. Boyce, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Boyce, of 5802 Bartner avenue, St. Louis, Mo., were married in St. Louis on July 19. Rev. Father J. J. McGlynn performed the ceremony. Miss Boyce wore a dainty lingerie gown, and was attended by her sister, Miss Sallie Boyce, as maid of honor. Master John C. Atwood was page, and the bride's niece, Jeanette Pallen Boyce, the bridesmaid. Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 3d U.S. Field Art., served as best man. A buffet luncheon followed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne departed for a honeymoon trip to the Northern lakes, going later to Springfield, Ill.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Bessie Glover, of San Francisco, to Lieut. Clarence Edward Partridge, 26th Inf. Miss Glover has been visiting her brother, Lieut. Jesse Glover, of the Revenue Cutter Service, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Lieutenant Partridge is stationed at Fort Brady. The wedding will probably be an event of the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. McKenzie, of No. 21 Manhattan avenue, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Claude Hill McKenzie, to Mr. William B. Clayton, of Boston, son of Capt. Bertram C. Clayton, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A. Miss McKenzie traces her ancestry to Colonial times. The wedding will take place in the autumn in the Chapel of the Angels, St. Michael's Church.

Miss Marie Snyder Loughborough, daughter of Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, was married Saturday, July 23, at Columbus, Ohio, to Mr. Benjamin N. Chamberlain.

The wedding of Mrs. Kirk Armour, of Chicago, and Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., will be celebrated in September next at Magnolia, Mass., where Mrs. Armour is for the summer.

Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and granddaughter of Major Gen. John A. Dix, U.S.V., who resigned from the U.S. Army as a captain in 1828, was married to Charles Lanier Lawrence, son of the late Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., at Mount Kisco, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1910. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, who succeeded Dr. Dix as rector of Trinity, and the Rev. Egerton Chauncey, rector of St. Mark's.

Lieut. Bruce Cotten, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edith Johns Tyson, the wealthy widow of Jesse Tyson, were married on Aug. 3, 1910, at Tunbridge Wells, England, in the parish church, by the vicar. The only persons present were a few intimate friends of the con-

tracting parties. Following the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. Cotten went in the motor car of Mrs. Douglass Wesson, a friend of the couple, and they will spend their honeymoon motoring about England. Later they will visit a number of places on the Continent, and it is possible they will remain in Europe a year before returning to America.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Alexis C. Smith, N.G.N.Y., retired, and formerly colonel of the 23d Regiment, died on Aug. 1, 1910, in his home, at No. 219 Warwick avenue, Rochester, N.Y., of locomotor ataxia. Colonel Smith was born in the old Smith homestead, in Hicks street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 5, 1852. He studied at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1873. Beginning the study of law after his graduation, Colonel Smith began his practice three years later. In March, 1876, he enlisted as a private in the 23d Regiment, National Guard, and rose by successive stages to the colonelcy of the regiment in 1894, succeeding Col. John N. Partridge. Colonel Smith was in command of the regiment until 1900, when he retired. In recent years he had lived in Rochester.

Word was received at Fort Snelling July 23 by Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers of the death, at Billings, Mont., of her mother, Mrs. Edward Fenlon, at Leavenworth, Kas. At the time of her death Mrs. Fenlon was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Fenlon is well known at Fort Snelling. Mrs. Rivers left at once for Leavenworth, where the funeral was held July 28. Mrs. Fenlon is survived by one son, Edward Fenlon, Kansas City, and three daughters, Mrs. Ryan, Billings, Mont.; Mrs. Rivers, wife of Major Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., and Mrs. George E. Kumpe, wife of Lieut. George E. Kumpe, Sig. Corps, Fort Mason, Cal.

Mrs. George Wieber, widow of Dr. George Wieber, formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y., died at Orange, N.J., July 25, 1910. She is survived by three children, Mrs. F. W. F. Wieber, wife of Med. Insp. F. W. F. Wieber, U.S.N.; Dr. Adolph Wieber, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mrs. W. D. Schoonmaker, of Orange, N.J.

The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Upton, 1st U.S. Inf., died at Lockport, N.Y., July 22, 1910.

Mrs. Susan T. Klinefelter, sister of Mrs. Schenck, widow of Lieut. Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., died at Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1910.

Mrs. Helen O. Paulding, widow of Comdr. Leonard Paulding, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., July 25, 1910.

The wife of Major Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Art., U.S.A., Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Tokio, Japan, died Aug. 3, 1910, at the above city. Major and Mrs. Hawthorne had been at Tokio only a short time.

Major Levi F. Burnett, U.S.A., retired, died of valvular heart trouble at San Diego, Cal., at two p.m., July 24. He was born in New York Jan. 25, 1839, and was awarded four brevets for gallant and meritorious service during the Civil War, as follows. First lieutenant for services in the battle of Antietam, captain for services during the war, and first lieutenant and captain of Volunteers for services in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He entered the military Service as a private in Company A, 84th N.Y. Volunteers, Aug. 16, 1862, and a year later was transferred to the 21st Veteran Reserves, and rose to the rank of second lieutenant in that command, being honorably mustered out in 1867. On May 27 of the latter year he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 36th U.S. Infantry, and in May, 1873, he was transferred to the 7th Infantry. He was retired while holding the rank of captain in that command, July 31, 1894, for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service.

Mrs. Mary Macdonald Grant, whose father, William Macdonald, served under Admiral Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, died at her home in Orange, N.J., Aug. 4. She was eighty-five years. Mrs. Grant is survived by five children: Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.; William A. Grant, of Orange; Joseph Arthur Grant, of Walsh, Canada; Richard Sidney Grant, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Mary Grant Major, of Orange.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Albert G. Love, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., July 22, 1910.

A daughter, Margaret Tennant Cusack, and granddaughter of Col. Frederick W. Fuger, U.S.A., retired, was born to the wife of Capt. J. E. Cusack, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 24.

Capt. James T. Moore, 27th U.S. Inf., Mrs. Moore and their son, Kenneth, are spending the summer with Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. Edwin C. Mason, at her home, 254 North El Molino avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

A son was born to the wife of Ensign Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N., July 30, 1910, at Batavia, N.Y. The boy is a great-grandson of the late Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, whose daughter, Bessie Chandler, wife of LeRoy Parker, is the mother of Ensign Parker.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph S. Granger, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., with their small daughter, Helene Louise Granger, have left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for Washington, where Captain Granger has been ordered to duty. From there they will go to the Berkshire Hills for the summer.

Lieut. George C. Marshall, U.S.A., who has been on duty as inspector and instructor with the Massachusetts Militia during July last, left on July 29 for Leavenworth, Kas. During his brief tour of duty he has made many friends in Massachusetts, who hope that it may be their good fortune to again have him detailed with the troops.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Col. Joseph H. Willard, U.S.A., held a reception at Fair Haven, her villa at Newport, R.I., July 30, to introduce her daughter, Miss Roberta Willard. Plans had been made for a lawn party, but the rain made that impossible, and the festivities had to be held inside of the villa. Miss Willard is fond of all outdoor sports, and is one of the most popular young women in the younger set.

Major Herwarth von Bittenfeld, of the general staff of the German army, has been appointed military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, D.C., and the Legation at the City of Mexico. Major von Bittenfeld will succeed Major von Livonius, the present attaché, who has been spending the season abroad. Major and Mme. von Livonius have been in Washington for the last three years and will be greatly missed by the members of society in that city.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., has gone up the Maine coast for a fishing trip.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mordecai are spending the summer months at the Holly Inn, Christmas Cove, Me.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., left Jamestown, R.I., July 25, for Boston, Mass., where Captain Wadleigh is stationed.

Mrs. Charles Pyne, the mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., is among the recent arrivals at the Holly Inn, Christmas Cove, Me.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Commodore John M. Robinson, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Robinson are staying at the Hotel Bay View, Jamestown, R.I.

Major and Mrs. Harold C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C., recently arrived at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where they will spend the month of August.

Major James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., returned to Washington, D.C., Aug. 2, from the inspection trip of the river and harbor work on the Great Lakes.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., who are at Bar Harbor, Me., will visit their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank T. Evans, at Newport, R.I.

Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., and his sister, Mrs. Joseph Stotsenberg, and small son have left Washington, D.C., and gone to Atlantic City, N.J., for several weeks.

Miss Dorothy Langfitt, daughter of Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., early this week for Ridgefield, Conn., where she will visit for several weeks.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Chester, of Washington, D.C., who are spending the summer in European travel, were recently registered at the Palais Germania, Carlsbad.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, jr., U.S.A., are to leave Newport, R.I., for Fort Monroe Aug. 15, and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Hyde, U.S.A., are to leave Aug. 10 for Fort Flagler, Puget Sound.

Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, who has been spending the month of July at Atlantic City, left July 31 for the Warm Springs, Va., where she will be with Mrs. Russell Harrison and Miss Harrison, daughter and granddaughter of the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

Mrs. Wesson, the wife of Capt. Charles M. Wesson, U.S.A., and children have been visiting Mrs. Wesson's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis, U.S.A., at their home in Washington, D.C., for the past month. Captain Wesson, who has been stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., will be on duty in Boston, Mass., in the fall.

The will of Mrs. Julia B. Coghlan, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was filed in New York city Aug. 2. Her estate, valued at \$20,000, is left to her son, Graham Coghlan, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Birmingham Coghlan, of Tiburon, Cal. Mrs. Coghlan's residence was in the Aptboro, Broadway and Seventy-ninth street.

First Lieut. L. C. Corbin, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been granted a four months' leave, is quoted as saying that he will resign after the leave expires and engage in business with his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Sweeney, of New York. "While I have enjoyed the life in the Army and have many friends there," he said, "I think that there is a better future for me in the position I am going to take."

Prince Tsai Hsun and Admiral Sah, imperial naval commissioners of China, will arrive in the United States to study naval affairs in September, 1910. Mr. Calhoun, Minister to China, advised the State Department that the royal party is to sail from Shanghai on the Manchuria on Aug. 24. Prince Tsai Hsun is a brother of Prince Tsai Tao, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, who visited the United States recently with a large retinue of officers and attachés, studying military affairs. In addition to Admiral Sah, Prince Tsai Hsun will be accompanied by ten other naval officers and servants.

The Baltimore Sun of July 29 published a portrait of Gen. Robert S. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, of whom it says: "Just to show the doubting Thomases that he can stand any physical test set for Army officers, Gen. Robert S. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, is to spend most of his month's vacation, beginning to-morrow, in the saddle. General Oliver is sixty-three years of age. His first task will be a 250-mile ride from Fort Wingate, N.M., to the Moqui and Navajo Indian reservations. Miss Oliver, his daughter, will accompany him. The General had been over this territory during his military service. He will attend the military camps of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and at Sparta, Wis."

Jamestown, R.I., is, as usual, the rendezvous of Navy people this summer, and with the arrival of the Atlantic Fleet in August the hotels and cottages are rapidly filling. Mrs. Seaton Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder, wife and daughters of Rear Admiral Schroeder, opened their villa early in the season and will entertain a great deal during the stay of the fleet. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright are also spending the summer there. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Andrew Dunlap are spending the season at the Bay View, where Comdr. and Mrs. Lazarus L. Reamey, U.S.N., and Comdr. Frank K. Hill and Lieut. and Mrs. Zachariah H. Madison are also staying. Mrs. Garlington, wife of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Miss Sally Garlington are expected to arrive at Jamestown early in August.

A delightful reception was given by Mrs. Joseph H. Willard, wife of Colonel Willard, U.S.A., and Miss Roberta Willard at Newport, R.I., July 30, the occasion being the latter's début. "Fair Haven," with its beautiful verandas, was attractive with hydrangeas and bay trees, arranged by Leikens. Throughout the house were many flowers—American Beauty roses, sweet peas, lilies of the valley, gladioli, etc., most of them being gifts to the débuteantes. The guests were received in the drawing room by Mrs. Willard, Miss Willard, Miss Annie Powell and Miss Elizabeth Sands. Mrs. Willard wore a gown of white chiffon cloth, surplice effect, with trimmings of black satin, the skirt being worn with deep flounce. Miss Willard wore a gown of white chiffon, hand painted in pink and worn with pale blue liberty satin ribbons. She carried a shower bouquet of La France roses. During the afternoon fruit punch was served. The Fort Adams band, stationed on the lawn at the rear of the house, furnished music, and a buffet collation was served, the dining room being arranged with cut flowers and candelabra with pink shades. A large number, including members of the Army and Navy, clergymen, summer residents and others, attended the reception.

Comdr. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., was a passenger on the Teutonic from New York for Europe Aug. 3.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., have arrived at Lake George, N.Y., where they expect to spend the summer.

Col. and Mrs. E. A. Koerper, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Koerper will spend the month of August at Sparhawk Hall, Ogunquit, Me.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., Aug. 2, for a two weeks' vacation on the north shore of Massachusetts.

Miss Grace Darling Chapline is visiting her uncle and aunt, Pay Insp. James S. Phillips, U.S.N., and Mrs. Phillips, of Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Johnson Haggard, Coast Art., U.S.A., of the General Staff, left Washington, D.C., Aug. 3, for a two weeks' stay in the Catskill Mountains.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who was twice Minister from China at Washington, D.C., has been appointed adviser to the Wai-Wu-Pu, or Board of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet, daughter of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., is a guest at the Wyandot Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, for the summer months.

Capt. Duncan Elliott, U.S.A., who recently returned from a long tour of duty in the Philippines, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman at Laud's End, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Surg. R. B. Williams, U.S.N., and small daughter are among the Navy people who are spending the season at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I.

Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., retired, with Mrs. Terry and Miss Eleanor Terry, of Washington, arrived at the Atlantic Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R.I., Aug. 2, to remain for August.

Mrs. Wallace Bertholf, wife of Lieutenant Bertholf, U.S.N., and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mariner, of San Francisco, are spending several weeks at The Sagamore, on Lake George, N.Y.

Mrs. W. R. Taylor, wife of Lieut. W. R. Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav., is spending the summer in New York, Fort Slocum and other points in the North. She will be joined after the maneuvers by Lieutenant Taylor.

First Lieut. L. B. Dannemiller, U.S.A., retired, who has been detailed with the West Virginia National Guard, accompanied the Militia to Camp Gettysburg, where the 1st and 2d Regiments and Hospital Corps distinguished themselves.

Mrs. Alexander S. B. Keyes and Cadet Geoffrey Keyes are spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Tileston Mudge at Pikesville, Md., a suburb of Baltimore. Mrs. Mudge is a sister of the late Colonel Keyes, U.S.A., and visited the frontier posts in the late 60's, where she had many Army friends.

Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., on Aug. 2 left Seattle, Wash., for Alaska, to search for his lost son, Alexander Rodgers, of whom nothing has been heard since early in 1909. The last trace Rear Admiral Rodgers had of his son is a rumor, brought by returning Alaskan miners, that young Rodgers was prospecting somewhere in the interior of Alaska.

Mrs. G. E. Nelson and daughter, Laura Mercedes, wife and daughter of Lieut. G. E. Nelson, 3d U.S. Cav., are spending the summer with Lieutenant Nelson's relatives in northern Vermont. Lieutenant Nelson expects to join them after the maneuvers at Leon Springs, Tex., when they will make an extended tour of Canada before returning to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Lieutenant Nelson's station.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d U.S. Cav., who has been senior instructor in the department of modern languages at Fort Leavenworth, has requested to be sent on duty with his troop, which is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. His request has been granted, and he will leave Fort Leavenworth shortly with Mrs. Thayer and small daughter, Cora. His other children will join their parents Sept. 1. They are spending the summer in Texas, visiting Mrs. Thayer's relatives.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., is convalescing very nicely from the very serious and severe operation she underwent on June 3 last, and it is expected that she will return to her former health in the course of a few months. At present she is quite weak, and it is necessary for her to have a trained nurse with her all the time, but she is doing well and goes around a little. She will spend two or three weeks up at Clinton with her small granddaughter.

A farewell dinner in honor of Dr. Robert T. Oliver, examining and supervising dental surgeon, U.S.A., was given in New York city, at the "Belvidere," atop the Hotel Astor, July 21, by the New York Auxiliary, Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity. Dr. Oliver is under orders for Manila, P.I., and sails Sept. 5 from San Francisco. Many prominent men of the dental profession from the Eastern section of the country were present and joined with the New York members in wishing the Doctor bon voyage and a happy tour of foreign service. Informal toasts, "frat" songs and other bursts of Delta Sig enthusiasm was the order of the evening, mingled with regrets over the early departure and long absence of their popular guest.

Spanish War veterans of the New York State Encampment assembled at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 1, there being a large attendance. Revision of the rules of administration, with a view to requiring stricter military discipline among the members, was the most important business before the encampment. The retiring state commander, Maurice J. Simmons, of New York city, recommended a new regulation uniform. Resolutions commanding Representative William Sulzer for his services in connection with the proposed raising of the wreck of the Maine and his part in Congress in behalf of Cuban liberty were adopted. His name was presented for honorary membership. Survivors of the Civil War marched with the Spanish War Veterans Aug. 2. More than seventy-five camps of the latter order in various parts of the state were represented. The delegates attended a grand ball held in the state armory in the evening. The encampment ended Aug. 3 with the election of these officers: Mr. William J. Cunningham, Troy, department commander; Mr. Bernhardt Wall, New York, senior vice commander; Mr. Charles W. Herrick, Oneonta, junior vice commander; Mr. Arthur J. Fairlamb, New York, department inspector; Dr. Robert W. Andrews, Poughkeepsie, department surgeon; Mr. John J. McMullen, Schenectady, judge advocate; the Rev. Father W. H. I. Reany, Brooklyn, chaplain; Mr. Patrick J. Corcoran, New York, marshal. Selection of the place of meeting for the 1911 encampment was left to the council of administration. Rochester was the only city to offer an invitation. Saratoga Springs was endorsed for the national encampment next year.

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, has left Piedmont, Cal., for Hotel Victoria, San Francisco, Cal.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., was among the callers on President Taft at Beverly, Mass., Aug. 3.

Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Tennessee, has been ordered home to wait orders.

Rear Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Pendleton are spending the season at the Traymore, Atlantic City, N.J.

Reginald Huidekoper left Washington, D.C., July 29, for an extensive Western trip on horseback with Capt. Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Caperton are spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Denny, the wife of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., and Miss Esther Denny have gone to the Adirondacks, to remain until the autumn.

Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Traut, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been ordered to Berlin, Germany, for duty as naval attaché there.

Mrs. Schenck, widow of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., is spending the summer in San Francisco, the home of her son, Mr. Alexander T. Schenck.

Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., with Miss Anne and Miss Evelina Gleaves, is spending several months at Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., who is on duty at the War College, Newport, R.I., has taken rooms at the Thorndike, Jamestown, R.I., for the remainder of the season.

P.A. Surg. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., and Mrs. Old have as their guest at their apartment in the Don Carlos, in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Old's aunt, Miss Annie Smith, of Norfolk, Va.

An informal reception and dance were given on board the U.S.S. Delaware on Thursday, Aug. 4, from four until six, by the captain and officers. The Delaware is anchored off Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Leary, wife of Ensign Fairfax Leary, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. North Dakota, and Mrs. Downes, wife of Lieut. John Downes, of the U.S.S. Dolphin, arrived at Jamestown, R.I., on July 30.

Among the Navy people who are staying at the New Cliff Hotel, Newport, R.I., are Mrs. Gove, wife of Capt. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., in command of the U.S.S. Delaware; Mrs. Alfred Johnson, wife of Lieut. A. W. Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henry Bertrand Price, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Price, U.S.N.

A brilliant reception and hop was held at Mare Island, Cal., Navy Yard on Saturday evening, July 23, 1910, and the ballroom was most artistically decorated. Among the merry throng the following young society girls were noticed and were beautifully gowned: Miss Anna Peters, Miss Sallie Simons, Miss Tot Browne, Miss Madeleine Carlin, Miss Dickens, Miss Maguire, Miss Wuest, Miss Nel Rock and Miss Nine Blow.

Lieut. Yancey S. Williams, U.S.N., gave a birthday party on the U.S.S. Salem Monday, Aug. 1, to Mrs. Blanche George Merritt, sister of Mrs. Williams. His guests were, beside Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Dresser, Mrs. Selligman, Mr. and Mrs. Brozer, Miss Dresser and the wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Salem. Mrs. Merritt is spending part of the summer at Rockport, Mass., with her sister, Mrs. Yancey S. Williams.

First Lieut. William L. Burchfield, U.S.M.C., commanding Company C at Marine Barracks, Honolulu, was, according to the Honolulu papers just received, placed under arrest on July 19 last by the civil authorities, charged with using threatening language. The warrant was sworn to by Police Officer Kaha. The latter declared that the Lieutenant pointed a revolver at a group of citizens and threatened to blow all their heads off unless they found his dog.

Mr. Sylvester E. Wilson, for the past nine years chief clerk in the commandant's office at Mare Island, Cal., resigned to take effect July 30. Mr. Wilson has been long in the service of the Navy. In 1869 he was a clerk in the old Construction and Repair Department, and after remaining there for five years went East and served as clerk in the League Island and Boston Navy Yards. In 1889 he returned to Mare Island and assumed the position of chief clerk in the Construction and Repair Department. Nine years ago he was made chief clerk in the commandant's office, and has held that position since.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, U.S.N., commanding the torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence and commander of the 3d Division of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, left the Pacific coast this week for Annapolis, Md., where he has been detailed to act as instructor of gunnery and ordnance at the Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Metcalf are well known in San Diego, Cal., having made their home there for a long time previous to the Torpedo-boat Fleet being ordered to San Diego. Mrs. Metcalf is a graduate of the Vallejo (Cal.) High School, having been Miss Louise Lake Menefee before her marriage.

Señor Pedro Montt, President of the Republic of Chile, arrived in New York city Aug. 3, on his way to Badenauheim, Germany, where he will take the water treatment for his health, which was much impaired when he left his native country, but which has been somewhat improved by his long ocean voyage. When the steamer Tagus bearing President Montt arrived at Quarantine he received a salute of twenty-one guns, and he and his party were transferred to Army Quartermaster's steamer Gen. Harvey Brown, on which were representatives of the State, War and Navy Departments. They were Mr. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army, and Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N. Deputy Collector F. J. Werner and Inspector Henchy were there on detail by Collector Loeb to facilitate the transfer of the luggage of President Montt and his suite. With the transfer completed, the Gen. Harvey Brown proceeded up the East River to the pier at Sixty-second street, where the party landed. At this point a detail from the U.S. Coast Artillery Corps, under command of Major H. C. Schumm, was stationed, and as the visitors rode through the lines the men stood at present arms. President Montt was taken to the Plaza, and in his party were, beside his wife, the President's widowed sister-in-law, Mme. Mercedes Hindobro Montt; his aid, Colonel Bari; Dr. Munich, personal physician to the President; his private secretary, Herman Echeverria, and a private chaplain. According to the program, the U.S.S. Mayflower will take him from Boston Aug. 5 to Beverly, where he will have luncheon with President Taft, and he will then return to New York, arriving at the Hotel Plaza late on Saturday night, Aug. 6. He may also visit West Point and Washington.

A son, Frederic Hamilton Russell, was born to the wife of Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., July 26, 1910.

Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., and his son, Mr. Elmer Winslow, of Brookline, Mass., arrived at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass., Aug. 4.

Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Navigation, returned to Washington, Aug. 1, from a month's stay in the Pocono Mountains.

Comdr. L. H. Chandler, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Navigation, left Washington, Aug. 4, for New Hampshire, where he will spend his leave of one month.

Capt. and Mrs. John Sanford Barnes gave a dinner at Coldbrook, Lenox, Mass., Aug. 4, complimentary to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Carlton sail on the Minnewaska Aug. 6. Their address will be Care London and Smith's Bank, 66 Charing Cross, London, England.

Secretary of War Dickinson assisted on July 29 at the organization of a national society at Manila to fight tuberculosis in the Philippines. The disease had been making great inroads among the Filipinos.

Mrs. James A. Hawke and daughter, Miss Mabel, since the death of Medical Director Hawke, U.S.N., are making their home temporarily at the residence of Dr. W. W. Hawke, Clifton Heights, Delaware County.

Recent arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, between July 29 and Aug. 3, included the following: Col. L. P. Hunt, U.S.A., and Miss Hunt, Capt. M. A. Batson, U.S.A., Capt. Percy L. Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones, Capt. R. E. Longan, Major George O. Squier, Lieut. F. H. Farnum, Capt. W. G. Heaton, Lieut. C. C. Oakes, Lieut. H. G. Stahl, Capt. L. E. Bennett and Lieut. W. N. Williams, all U.S.A.

FRENCH NAVY NOTES.

Paris, July 1, 1910.

The activity displayed in arsenals and private dockyards ever since the advent of the Briand Ministry, together with the increased amount devoted to new construction under the 1910 revised estimates, will cause the 18,370-ton battleships of the Danton series to be ready to join the pennant in 1911, instead of 1912, a fact which will affect materially the balance of naval power in Europe. The Voltaire is expected to run her sea trials in August next. The Condorcet and Diderot are to be made ready for their trials, to begin in November-December. The Danton, at Brest, will be completed in January, 1911, and six months later it will be the turn of the Mirabeau (Lorient) and of the Vergniaud (Bordeaux) to commence their preliminary tests. Of the two 14,000-ton armored cruisers in hand, the Guinet has been completed and is now under trial at Brest, while the Waldeck-Rousseau is due to be delivered by the Lorient Arsenal in June, 1911.

The entry into the service of these eight large ships will increase nearly twofold the gunpower of the French fleet. The Dantons carry an ensemble of twenty-four guns of 305 mil. (12-inch) and of seventy-two guns of 240 (9.4) on an aggregate displacement of 108,000 tons. The penetration of their 9.4 weapons, it is remarked, is little inferior to that possessed by the 12-inch ordnance now in the service. Without wishing in any way to minimize the notorious defects (mixed armament, faulty disposition of the turrets) of this type of cuirassés, French naval men hold that they would show a good fight against their most powerful contemporaries, on account of their excellent protection, of their heavy shells and of their quick fire. Their belt, it is pointed out, is thicker on the ends (180 mil.) than in most foreign Dreadnoughts. Their 12-inch and 9.4 guns fire at a rate of two and three shots per minute projectiles weighing 440 kilos (970 lbs.) and 220 kilos (485 lbs.), respectively, which gives them a broadside per minute of 7,480 kilos, against 6,160 kilos for the British Collingwood and 7,880 kilos for the U.S. Delaware. The shells of the Dantons, which contain melinite to the extent of three per cent of their total weight, have been tried, and with great success, against the armor of the Iéna. The ammunition supply is generally considered to be sufficient, eighty rounds being provided per 12-inch gun and 100 per 9.4 weapon. In the matter of speed, the Dantons, though nominally nineteen knot vessels, are confidently expected to exceed twenty knots, a performance by no means amazing, seeing that they have the advantage of turbines, with an ample engine power (22,500 horsepower), and have been especially designed with a view to speed. These pleasing anticipations are corroborated by the achievements of the Patries, which, built for eighteen knots, have all of them done over nineteen knots, and have proved in service exceptionally good steamers.

If the Dantons are thus deemed worthy to rank with the most powerful representatives of their class now afloat, the armored cruisers Quinet and Rousseau, due to join the fleet at the same time as the above named cuirassés, are not only completely outclassed by the British Invincibles and the German Von der Tann, but they are in many respects inferior to foreign rivals long in the service, such as the British Minotaurs and the U.S. Montanas. Still, they will form a useful addition to the Gallic navy, especially as they are to serve in the Mediterranean, where the most powerful representatives of their class are the Italian Pisces, of 10,000 tons and twenty-two knots, very well armed, it is true, but indifferently protected.

In the matter of speed the Guinet and Rousseau are certain to do well and to rank immediately after the British and German turbine battleship-cruisers. They possess all qualities conducive to fast running, viz., fine lines, great length and an engine power greater than in any pre-Dreadnought cruiser.

Quinet. Montana. Defence. Blucher.
French. American. British. German.
Displacement 14,000 14,800 14,800 15,500
Engine power 36,000 27,000 27,000 32,000
Length in meters 157 153 149 152
Design speed (knots) 28.5 22. 23. 28.
Trial speed 25.5 22.5 22.9 25.

When, in the autumn of 1911, the Dantons are due to be commissioned the Première Escadre will include six Dantons, battleships of 18,000 tons and twenty knots, four armored cruisers (Quinet, Rousseau, Renan, Michelet), the large twenty-four-knot scout Chateaurenault and fourteen destroyers of 750 and 450 tons.

This will be reckoned by all naval students as a splendid force, possessing speed, gunpower, homogeneity and radius of action. No other force in the Mediterranean can be considered a match for it, not even the British Malta fleet. The Austrian Radetzis, of 14,500 tons, which carry a very heavy armament (four 12-inch and eight 9.4-inch), are too deficient from a protective standpoint to be able to hold their own against Dantons.

The Deuxième Escadre will consist of the six fine Patries and Libertés of 15,000 tons and nineteen knots, of the armored cruisers Gambetta, Ferry, Hugo and Condé, of the scout Guichen of 8,000 tons and twenty-three knots, and of fourteen destroyers of 335 tons and twenty-eight knots.

The battleships of the Gaulois and Bouvet types, which now form the second battle squadron, will be held in readiness at Toulon with nucleus crews on board. This Troisième Escadre will still preserve good value on account of its speed of seventeen knots and of its appreciable military qualities when compared with most Italian and Austrian ships.

The naval supremacy of France in the Middle Sea, now the avowed aim of Gallic naval policy, is seen to be assured, at least till the entry into service of the eight Dreadnoughts now authorized or building for Austria and Italy.

It is interesting to compare the two battleships of 23,467 tons to be laid down officially on Aug. 1, the Jean Bart and Courbet, with the ships lately constructed or ordered in the United States. Like the Delawares and Wyomings, the Jean Barts have a larger displacement than their European contemporaries—and displacement is, after all, the best criterion of value. Like them, they have a moderate speed, a stout defense and a combined armament of armor piercing weapons in twin turrets and of powerful quick firers suited either to repelling torpedo attack or to increasing the volume of fire in battle at short range.

	Jean Bart.	Florida.	Wyoming.
Displacement	23,467	23,000	26,000
Engine power	28,000	27,000	33,000
Belt in mil.	270	279	279
Heavy guns	12-12-in.	10-12-in.	12-12-in.
Weight of shells	881 lbs. (new)	868	868
Weight of broadside	8,810 lbs.	8,680 lbs.	8,416
Weight end on	7,048 lbs.	3,472	3,472
Quick firers	22-5' 5"	16-5'	22-5'
Weight of shell	80 lbs.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Total weight of broadside (heavy and small armament)	9,690 lbs.	9,080	10,966

In the disposition of the turrets on board resides the main difference between the American and French conceptions. The Wyomings have been designed with a view to broadside fire, and judiciously so, since broadside fire is the determining factor in encounters between line of battleships. They offer the formidable array of six turrets all placed on the axial line, thus utilizing broadside the whole of their strength. In the Jean Barts only ten guns out of twelve can be trained on the same side, but on the other hand the disposition of the turrets crossways (two fore, two aft, like in the U.S. Michigans, and one on each side) permits of eight guns being fired axially, either ahead or astern, against only four for the American battleships. If we call all-round fire the number of heavy weapons firing broadside added to those capable of being trained end on, we find the Wyoming to be worth sixteen (twelve plus four) and the Bart eighteen (ten plus eight).

There is, of course, much to be said for either type, but in the end it will be agreed that the Wyoming is the weapon of a navy determined to "stand her ground" against all comers and bent upon a "fight to a finish," while the Jean Bart is, on the contrary, suited to the combats in retreating order and to the cautious tactics associated with Gallic traditions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

It is curious to note that, in contrast with what exists in the pre-Dreadnought battleships of the two nations, the Wyomings carry their turrets at a higher level above the water line than do the Jean Barts, and are thus better able to fight in all weathers, although the latter are by no means badly off in this respect, the command of their 12-inch guns ranking from 6.50 meters to 11.50 meters.

To note also the progress realized over the Danton class for the rate of fire, the exploding power of the shells and the ammunition supply:

	Weight in kilos.	Charge in milinite.	Shots per minute.	Rounds per gun.
Danton class.	440	13.2k	2	80
Bart class	400k	20 k	2.4	100
12-inch shells				

A further advantage of the latest French and American ships resides in the efficient protection of their light batteries, which are covered with plates seven and eight inches thick, and thus resisting enough to cause the heaviest shells (save in the case of direct blows) to burst at the moment of the impact and outside of the casemates.

In the matter of speed, Wyomings and Barts, and also Floridas, appear to be very much on the same footing. The designed engine power is equivalent, and the French have the advantage of a slightly greater length. On the other hand, American constructors have an experience of turbine propulsion in large ships which is totally lacking in France.

But the most important fact, from an international point of view, about the new Gallic 23,500-ton cuirassés is that they will be completed by July, 1913, thus three years after the laying down of the keels. This performance, which would have been impossible only one year ago, is now considered as a certainty by all those acquainted with the comprehensive work of reform Mons. de Lapeyrière has carried out in the central administration and in the arsenals.

The Mediterranean Sea, which has seen its importance reduced as a consequence of the growth of the German navy and of the subsequent concentration of the British fleet in home waters, to judge from the activity prevailing on its shores, even appears likely to regain, before many years have elapsed, its former distinction as the naval center and traditional battleground of the Old World. To reckon only ships of the highest power, no less than nineteen Dreadnoughts are now being constructed by Mediterranean nations: eight in France, four in Italy, four in Austria and three in Spain. British supremacy in the southern seas must be said to have altogether vanished with the rise of the Teutonic navy and the consequent obligation thrown upon Britain to protect her own shores against the greatest danger which ever threatened them.

The fact that the Middle Sea is looked upon as the prospective battleground of the French fleet was shown by the selecting of that sea to be the theater of the last naval maneuvers, May 20 to June 16. The importance of wireless telegraphy and of reliable scouts, the high efficiency of the Laubeuf submersibles, the excellent steaming capabilities of the Patries and Gambettas, such are the

points brought to light in the course of the strategic exercises.

THE CANINE CURSE AT SNELLING.

Sing a song of Snelling and a thousand yellow dogs;
How they jump and wipe their feet upon our Sunday togs!
How they scamper round the post and trample out the grass,
And butt us off the sidewalk when we meekly try to pass!

Big dogs, little dogs, black dogs and white;
They raise the devil through the day and howl through the night;
No one raises chickens here, ducks, nor geese, nor hogs—
Not a blamed thing in the post but dogs, dogs, dogs!

Round about the garrison they rove in hungry packs;
They shine at grand maneuvers and they're strong on night attacks;
They're organized in companies, they're trained to fight and kill;
Every Wednesday afternoon they hold battalion drill!

Brindle dogs, spotted dogs, thin dogs and thick;
Woolly dogs, fuzzy dogs, hairy dogs and slick;
Egypt had her seven plagues—locusts, lice and frogs,
But they couldn't hold a candle to the plague of Snelling dogs!

Oh, we're a doggy outfit, you can smell us everywhere!
The fleas are in our underclothes, the mange is in our hair;
When we go out walking people spot us at a glance,
They know we hail from Snelling by the footprints on our pants.

Long dogs, strong dogs, fat dogs and lean;
Yellow dogs, purple dogs, pink dogs and green;
He dogs and she dogs to multiply the host;
If they keep up their present lick next year they'll own the post!

There's a scarcity of quarters here—that is, if you're a man;
The married folks are packed away like sardines in a can;
The club's as full of bridegrooms as a millpond is of frogs,
But every house along the line has room for seven dogs!

Setters in the dining room, pointers on the lawn;
Spaniels in the parlor with a rug to rest upon;
While out upon the shady porch of every house we see
A woman with a bulldog where a baby ought to be.

O'Hara owns the greyhounds, O'Connell owns the whelps,
They sing "The Wearing of the Green" in sad and plaintive yelps;
Price has one that kneels and prays in innocence divine,
While Dutch Klem owns a prodigy that sings "Die Wacht am Rhein"!

Trick dogs, slick dogs, funny dogs and bright,
Some can talk in Volapuk, some can read and write!
Pretty dogs, witty dogs, just as sweet as pie—
They can yelp the Ten Commandments and never bat an eye!

Out upon the drill ground they circle free and large,
Their leaders put them through the drill and lead them in the charge;
They've chased off every company, they've got us on the run,
Get the word to Cooper to bring up his Gatlin' gun!

Wolfhounds, staghounds, bloodhounds and bear,
Great Danes and Greater Danes swarming everywhere;
Tearing people limb from limb that happen in the way—
Lizy crossing on the ice was only children's play!

Good dogs, bad dogs, steeped in ways of sin;
Slab-sided, bow-legged, lantern-jawed and thin,
Three-legged, five-legged, long and short and tall,
And every other kind of dog—the devil take 'em all!

GEO. STEUNENBERG, 1st Lieut., 28th Inf.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

ARMY INFANTRY TEAM.

The following officers and enlisted men of the Army Infantry team, national match, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed about Aug. 1, 1910, to Camp Perry, Ohio, to take part in the matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association, the National Rifle Association, and the National Matches: First Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., team captain; Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., coach; 2d Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf., spotter; 3d Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, 29th Inf., range officer; Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Courtney H. Hodges, 13th Inf.; Battalion Sgt. Major G. Sayer, 15th Inf.; 1st Sergt. John Grandy, Co. E, 28th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Herman E. Shaw, Co. L, 30th Inf.; Sergt. Henry Whitaker, Co. A, 15th Inf.; Corp. Frederick Roff, Co. H, 15th Inf.; Corp. Emil Glarner, Co. K, 15th Inf.; Pvt. Harry C. Gardner, 15th Inf. (unassigned).

At the conclusion of the matches at Camp Perry the officers and men of the team will, pursuant to War Department instructions, proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., to take part in the matches of the Sea Girt Tournament Association, and upon expiration of the leaves of absence or furloughs that may have been granted them. (July 29, D. Lakes.)

S.O. AUG. 4, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Each of the following officers, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his other duties, is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the lighthouse district specified after his name: Col. Solomon W. Roessler, the Porto Rican Lighthouse District; Major E. E. Winslow the Hawaiian Lighthouse District; Major Jay J. Morrow the Alaskan Lighthouse District.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, proceed to New York city for temporary duty pertaining to inspection of wireless equipment.
Major Omar Bundy, I.G., relieved from duty as assistant to the inspector general, Department of the Missouri, and will report to the person to whom the command general of that department for duty as inspector general.
Majors Frank C. Baker, Roderic P. O'Connor and Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report not later than Aug. 31, 1910, for duty at camp of instruction.

G.O. 139, JULY 22, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.
I.—So much of the description of target M as is contained

in section (a), paragraph 240, page 171, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

(a) A car carrying one or more targets E. (If more than one target E is placed on the car they will be not less than 3 yards between centers.) When used for the expert rifleman's test the car will carry but one target E.

II.—1. So much of Par. 6, G.O. 63, W.D., April 15, 1910, as provides that Co. A, Sig. Corps, shall proceed from Chicago, Ill., not later than July 14, 1910, to the camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., is revoked.

2. Upon the completion of the military tournament at Chicago, Ill., Co. A, Sig. Corps, will proceed for temporary station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from which post it will proceed to the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, New York, in time to arrive there on or about Aug. 1, 1910.

G.O. 141, JULY 25, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following order received from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"War Dept., Office of the Secretary, July 28, 1910.

"Under the provisions of Par. 767, Army Regulations, the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs will report to the Chief of Staff.

"Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War."

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 142, JULY 25, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—The 9th Band, C.A.C., is designated for service in the Philippine Islands, will be relieved from duty at Key West Barracks, Fla., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time to embark on the transport sailing for Manila on or about Sept. 5, 1910. Upon arrival in the Philippine Islands the band will take station at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island.

II.—Under the provisions of Par. 221, Army Regulations, the post of Fort Williams, Me., is designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts so designated on page 11, G.O. No. 119, W.D., June 25, 1910.

III.—So much of Par. 6, G.O. No. 63, W.D., April 15, 1910, as designates two troops, 1st Cav., from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to participate in the camp of instruction to be held at Atascadero Ranch, Cal., Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1910, is revoked.

G.O. 143, JULY 26, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes regulations governing the special service school at Fort Monroe, Va. All regulations for his school published in previous War Department orders are hereby revoked.

PHYSICAL TEST FOR OFFICERS.

G.O. 148, JULY 30, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following instructions are issued for carrying into effect the orders of the President contained in G.O. No. 240, W.D., 1907, and will supersede those published in G.O. No. 79, W.D., May 14, 1908.

I. All officers of the active list of the Army who are on a duty status will keep themselves at all times in fit physical condition to perform active duty with troops under war conditions. To this end, regular and systematic physical exercise throughout the year is essential and will be required of all officers by their immediate commanders. At posts the kind and amount of such exercise, the conditions under which it shall be taken, and all other similar details will be arranged by post commanders and adapted to the local conditions of climate, duty, individual officers, etc., obtaining at their respective posts. Department commanders will enforce conscientious compliance with this order throughout the limits of their commands, and will require that the orders of post commanders be adequate to secure the physical condition above prescribed.

2. Division and department commanders will cause all officers within the geographical limits of their commands, except officers who are stationed in Washington and are not under the orders of a department commander, to be examined physically once in each fiscal year, preferably at some time during the three months beginning about Aug. 1 in the United States and Alaska and about Dec. 1 in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Physical examinations may take place at other seasons when necessary, but no officer will be required to take more than one examination, other than that for promotion, during any one fiscal year.

Whenever practicable this examination will be conducted by two officers of the Medical Corps, who will follow the procedure set forth in the blank forms issued for the purpose (Forms No. 377 and 378, A.G.O., the former for field officers, the latter for captains and lieutenants).

3. As soon as possible after said physical examination, all officers on the active list of the Army above the grade of captain (with the exceptions noted in subsequent paragraphs) will take riding tests of thirty miles each day for three consecutive days, each ride to be made in accordance with the principles of paragraphs 147 and 148, Field Service Regulations. One of the rides will be concluded within six hours and thirty minutes, and two within seven hours and thirty minutes each, before starting, all to include proper rests. These tests will be conducted whenever practicable at the stations where the officer or officers may be serving, and under the immediate supervision of the senior line officer present; otherwise, the places will be designated by general officers commanding, and the tests will be conducted by them or by officers whom they may designate.

Department and division commanders will personally conduct at least one of the annual test rides. The Chief of Staff of the Army will cause officers stationed in Washington, not under the orders of a department commander, to be examined as prescribed in paragraph 2, and he or one of the general officers of the General Staff Corps will conduct the annual test ride for those officers. General officers will not be required to undergo the physical examination prescribed in paragraph 2.

The annual riding tests for officers serving in the tropics will cover in the same number of days two-thirds of the distance, and in two-thirds of the time each day, required of officers serving elsewhere.

As soon as possible after the conclusion of the third day's march, and in no case more than three hours thereafter, each officer taking the test will be examined again by the medical officers referred to in paragraph 2, who will make report in accordance with directions found on the blank form.

So far as consistent with proper military interests, the physical examination and test of officers serving within the geographical limits of a division or department, but not ordinarily under the jurisdiction of the commander thereof, will be conducted so as to cause the least possible interference with the regular duties of these officers.

Should the medical officers certify in the case of any officer, after the physical examination prescribed in paragraph 2, that he cannot, without seriously endangering his health, take the physical test herein prescribed, he will not be permitted to take it, provided the officer supervising the test approves the finding of the medical officers. Should this officer not approve such finding, he will at once report the case with his views thereon, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War. In the absence of such certificates by the proper medical officers, no officer who desires to take the test will be prohibited from doing so.

4. Field officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will take a marching test in lieu of the riding test prescribed in paragraph 3, and under the same provisions as to physical examination before and after the test as apply in the case of officers taking the riding test. This test will consist of a march of fifty miles, to be made in three consecutive days and in a total of twenty-four hours, including rests, the march on any one day to be during consecutive hours. Should any of these officers prefer, they may be permitted, if practicable, to take the riding test prescribed in paragraph 3 instead of this marching test.

The annual marching test for officers serving in the tropics will cover in the same number of days two-thirds of the distance, and in two-thirds of the time each day, prescribed in the cases of officers serving elsewhere.

5. Side arms will not be worn while taking tests.

6. Officers of the permanent staff corps and departments above the rank of captain who are not detailed from the line,

who are engaged upon work of a technical character and who have reached an age and rank which render it highly improbable that they will ever be assigned to any duty requiring participation in active military operations in the field, may, upon their own application, forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, be excused from the physical test prescribed in this order, but all such officers who are below the grade of brigadier general shall take the prescribed physical examination.

7. All reports of results of examinations and tests will be made on the blank forms referred to above.

8. The provisions of G.O. No. 240, W.D., 1907, as to the attendance of all officers at practice marches and as to affording opportunity for Infantry captains to cultivate horsemanship, will be closely observed, and a special report made, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army, in each case where an officer falls out on practice marches or fails to make the same without having been excused by proper authority.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 48, JULY 18, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. In the preparation of the "Record of Military Convict", on Form No. 387, A.G.O., the following additional items of information will be entered thereon immediately under the heading "Remarks":

Vaccinated 19; result

Identification record made

When a reprint of this form is made the headings set forth above will be printed as part of the form.

II. Announces that the First National Bank, of Lawton, Oklahoma, is designated as a depository of public moneys.

CIR. 49, JULY 20, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. The following named text-books are added to the list published in Cir. 28, W.D., Aug. 1, 1905:

Military Topography (Sherrill).

Spanish, Elementary course.—A course in Spanish (Department) in lieu of elementary course in Spanish (Department) and Spanish grammar (Ramsey), to be dropped. Advanced course.—A course in Spanish (Department), practical Spanish, two volumes (De Arteaga), and a reader to be selected by the Department, in lieu of elementary course in Spanish (Department), Spanish grammar (Ramsey), and Memorandum del Oficial de Estado Mayor (D. Antonio Victory), to be dropped.

German.—Thomas's practical German grammar, Das Deutsche Heer (Gernhardt), and German exercises (Department), in lieu of German conversational lessons (I.O.S.), to be dropped.

French.—The French verb (Martin) in lieu of French verb (Castaredo), to be dropped.

II. 1. As each telescopic musket sight, model of 1908, has been carefully adjusted and fitted to a specially selected rifle by expert firings at the armories and marked with the number of the rifle to which it belongs, it is not intended that such telescopic musket sight should be permanently separated from its particular rifle.

2. In case it should become necessary to transfer a telescopic musket sight from one organization to another, the specially selected rifle to which it belongs should also be transferred.

3. Likewise, if it should become necessary to forward the specially selected rifle to an arsenal for repairs, either to the rifle or fittings thereto, it should be accompanied by its telescopic musket sight.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.

CIR. 50, JULY 22, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the First National Bank of Fairbanks, Alaska, has deposited \$50,000 U.S. bonds with the Treasury Department, as additional security for public deposits, making in all \$150,000 U.S. bonds now held for said purpose.

G.O. 94, JULY 21, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, Battery C, 1st Field Art., will proceed to Vancouver Islands, Battery D, 2d Field Art., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station.

G.O. 96, JULY 23, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, Battery C, 1st Field Art., will embark at once on the Army transport to leave about Oct. 5, 1910.

G.O. 73, JULY 19, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Major Beaumont B. Buck, A.G.D., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant general of the department.

G.O. 83, JULY 25, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters, Troops E, F and H, 1st Cav., Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to proceed to the camp of instruction, American Canake, Wash., by rail instead of marching to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as previously ordered, and thence by rail. In returning from their duties at the camp of instruction, the above mentioned organizations will return to Vancouver Barracks by rail and thence proceed to Fort Walla Walla by marching.

G.O. 73, JULY 11, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was arraigned and tried Post Comay, Sergt. John L. Ryan, U.S.A.

Charge I.—Assault and battery, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification.—In that Post Commissary Sergeant Ryan did assault Mr. John L. Brisbin, post exchange steward, by striking him with his fist, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 10, 1910.

Charge II.—Behaving with disrespect toward his commanding officer, in violation of the 20th Article of War.

Specification.—In that Post Commissary Sergeant Ryan did behave himself with disrespect toward his C.O., 1st Lt. Michael E. W. MacKinlay, 11th Cav., by engaging in a violent altercation with and assaulting Mr. John L. Brisbin, post exchange steward, in the presence of his C.O., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 10, 1910.

He was found guilty of all specifications and charges, and was sentenced to be confined to the limits of the post for a period of three months and to forfeit \$60 of his pay, now due or to become due.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, in reviewing the proceedings, says:

"The proceedings are approved; but because of the excellent record of the accused, prior to this offense, from which it is believed that the mere fact of trial and conviction by a court-martial will in itself be felt by him as a punishment of no small degree, all that portion of the sentence imposing forfeiture of pay is remitted. As thus reduced, the sentence will be duly executed at the station where he is or may be assigned for duty."

G.O. 50, JULY 27, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Troops E, 5th Field Art., with the medical personnel and equipment pertaining thereto, will upon termination of the camp of instruction at the maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis., proceed, by marching, to Des Moines, Ia., to attend the military tournament to be held in that city from Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, 1910.

G.O. 51, JULY 28, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Troops in this department are designated for duty at the camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed thereto, reporting upon arrival to the commanding general of the camp as follows:

From Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—The 10th Infantry, except Co. C, which will remain at the post, to report not later than Aug. 30, 1910.

Capt. Lautrus J. Owen and 1st Lt. Harry R. Beery, M.C., one sergeant and three privates first, class or privates, Hospital Corps, with two ambulances, will accompany the command.

From Camp Perry, Ohio.—Field and staff of the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, and Cos. A, B, D, E, F, G, I, K, and M, 26th Inf., with the medical personnel and equipment now on duty with the command—except 1st Lt. George Newlove, M.R.C.,

who upon completion of the national matches will return to his proper station at Fort Brady, Mich. The command will proceed by rail to the camp of instruction upon conclusion of the national matches at Camp Perry.

From Fort Wayne, Mich.—Headquarters, Band, Machine-Gun Platoon and Co. I, 26th Inf., by rail, to arrive at the camp of instruction not later than Aug. 30, 1910. Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report to the O.O., 26th Inf.

Returning to proper stations upon termination of the camp of instruction, the 10th Infantry will make a practice march of 200 miles over a circuitous route, and the 26th Infantry will march 200 miles to a convenient point en route—thence by rail.

Information has been received that troops of the Militia have been designated for duty at the camp of instruction, as follows:

Sept. 1—10, Indiana: Brigade headquarters, 1st, 2d and 3d Infantry, Hospital Corps Detachment, Signal Corps. Ohio: 3d Infantry, battalion of Engineers (4 companies).

Sept. 12-21, Kentucky: 1st, 2d and 3d Infantry. Ohio: 5th Infantry (to arrive Sept. 11).

Sept. 21-29, Illinois: 5th Infantry, with Machine-Gun Platoon. Michigan: 2d Infantry, Co. A, Signal Corps, Co. A, Engineer Corps, Hospital Corps Detachment.

G.O. 48, JULY 21, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

As soon as practicable, post commanders in this department will cause all officers of their commands below the grade of major to be examined under the provisions of Par. 7, G.O. No. 79, W.D., 1908, and Cir. No. 71, W.D., Nov. 2, 1909. All other officers, below the grade of major, serving within the geographical limits of the department, unless exempted from the examination by the above mentioned order, will report at the nearest military post for examination as soon as practicable, the dates to be arranged by direct correspondence between post commanders and the officers concerned.

G.O. 24, MARCH 14, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Published the results of rifle and pistol firing of troops in the Philippines Division for the year 1909, which we noted in our issue of July 23, page 1327.

G.O. 42, MAY 25, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

R. recruiting officers in this division will not make original enlistments for the Signal Corps, nor re-enlist men therefrom from the line of the Army or from other Staff Corps, without first obtaining authority therefrom from these headquarters.

GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 143, June 20, 1910, W.D., as directs Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff, to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., is revoked. Colonel Macomb will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as chief of staff of the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., at such time as the department commander may direct. (July 30, W.D.)

Major Edwin A. Root, General Staff, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person not later than August 6, 1910, for duty pertaining to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 30, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, General Staff, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1910, and will then join his regiment. (July 29, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Gen. Staff, to take effect Aug. 11, 1910. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate, will repair to Washington and report in person on or about Oct. 1, 1910, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for temporary duty, and upon the completion return to his proper station. (July 29, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave for two months, upon the close of the maneuvers at Leon Springs, Texas, is granted Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Q.M., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Q.M.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified to perform the duties of a major in the Quartermaster's Department by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement, by the President, from active service as a major, Aug. 1, 1910, is announced. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department, with station in San Francisco. (July 23, D.C.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry N. Clarke, now at 317 C street N.W., Washington, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (July 30, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Conrad Reichherzer, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 29, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comay, Sergt. Luther P. Stewart, Fort Ward, Wash., will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty during the joint exercises in the Artillery District of Puget Sound. (July 14, D. Columbia.)

Post Comay, Sergt. Elmer Hedge will be sent to camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis., to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (July 28, W.D.)

Post Comay, Sergt. Harry Klaproth, now at New Bedford, Mass., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report at Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (July 28, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., upon completion of his duties at the military tournament at Tacoma, Wash., will return to his proper station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 18, D. Columbia.)

Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., upon the return to that post of Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., will proceed to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., for duty during the maneuvers of 1910. (July 18, D. Columbia.)

Col. Louis Brechemin, M.C., from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, about Jan. 15, 1911, to San Francisco. Colonel Brechemin will proceed thence to Omaha, Neb., for duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Missouri, relieving Col. William W. Gray, M.C., who will return to his proper station. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Major Christopher C. Collins upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty, relieving Major James R. Church, who will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. William T. Davis, M.C., in addition to his present duties, will report in person to Col. Louis A. La Garde, M.C., president of the faculty, Army Medical School, for duty as assistant instructor in ophthalmology and optometry at that school. (July 29, W.D.)

Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C., in addition to his duties with Co. C, Hospital Corps, will report in person not later than Oct. 1, 1910, to Col. Louis A. La Garde, president of the faculty, Army Medical School, for duty as instructor in Hospital Corps drill and first aid at that school, relieving Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C. (July 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. John L. Shepard, M.C. (July 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to San Francisco for duty as chief surgeon, Department of California, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C. (July 29, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. Robert M. Culler from duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport about Jan. 5, 1911, for Honolulu, for duty, relieving Capt. Charles F. Morse, who will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Jan. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders; Capt. Alexander Murray, upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort Case, Wash., for duty, relieving Capt. Herbert M. Smith, who will proceed to Philadelphia, for duty as attending surgeon in that city. (July 29, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John A. Clark, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (July 29, W.D.)

Major Thomas L. Rhoads, M.C., will proceed at once from the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to Washington, Pa., for medical and surgical treatment of an officer of the United States Army at that place. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, effective upon completion of duty at the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, N.Y., is granted Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C. (July 28, D.E.)

Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave granted to him, will proceed to San Francisco, for duty, at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Major Charles N. Barney, M.C. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

Capt. Edward B. Vedder, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers for the purpose of studying tropical diseases as they exist in the Philippine Islands, vice Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, M.C., to take effect upon the departure of Captain Kilbourne from the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., upon the withdrawal of the transport Buford from commission will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty at military prison. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C., will repair to Washington and report in person Aug. 12, 1910, to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station. (July 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Oscar F. Davis, M.R.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 29, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wilmont E. Brown, M.R.C., is further extended three months on account of sickness. (July 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. Church Griswold, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport about Nov. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry B. Williams, M.R.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 25, D. Lakes.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Leave for twenty-one days, about Aug. 14, 1910, is granted Contract Surg. William H. Pomeroy. (July 30, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. George E. Stallman will proceed, July 31, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to the Leon Springs target and maneuver reservation, Texas, for duty during the encampment. (July 14, D.T.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. George H. Casaday from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Sept. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

Dental Surg. George D. Graham from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport about Sept. 5, 1910, to Honolulu, for duty at Fort Shafter. Upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1910, Dental Surgeon Graham will stand relieved from duty at Fort Shafter, and will proceed on that transport to Manila, for duty. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur A. Jackson, H.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Max Weinberg, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 162, W.D., July 13, 1910, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class Leslie H. Stein, H.C., is revoked. (July 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry J. Walls, H.C., Fort De Soto, Fla., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (July 28, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to the stations indicated, for duty: Sergt. Edward A. Derwechter to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Sergt. Charles E. Mizell to Fort Riley, Kas. (July 28, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander T. MacPherson, H.C., will proceed to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., for duty during the maneuvers of 1910. (July 18, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul E. Wineken, H.C., Fort MacPherson, Ga., will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of Sergt. 1st Class Le Gare J. Lamar, H.C. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Francis L. Payson, deputy paymaster general. (July 30, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Francis L. Payson, deputy paymaster general, after the expiration of the leave granted to him, will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport about Oct. 5, 1910, for Honolulu, for duty, relieving Major John P. Hains, paymaster, from duty at Honolulu. Major Hains upon being relieved will comply with the requirements of Par. 7, S.O. 280, Dec. 17, 1909, Dept. of California. (July 30, W.D.)

Capt. Terence E. Murphy, paymaster, Portland, Ore., will proceed not later than Aug. 1, 1910, to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., for duty as paymaster of the camp during the maneuvers of 1910. (July 19, D. Columbia.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the joint board of officers of the Army and Navy, for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, vice Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, retired. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon the completion of his duties at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., is granted 2d Lieut. Virgil L. Peterson, C.E. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. William P. Stoye, C.E., will proceed without delay to Los Angeles, Cal., take temporary station at that place and temporarily relieve 1st Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., of the duties now in his charge pertaining to the Los Angeles Engineering District. (July 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., will proceed to

Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., and join his command. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

Par. 11, S.O. 166, July 18, 1910, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., is relieved from duty at the Army War College at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1910, to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, for duty. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., at such time as the commandant of the Engineer School at that post may indicate, for the purpose of delivering a lecture at that school on the subject of the sea-coast defenses. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Major James F. McIndoe, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Major Herbert Deakyne, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the Fourth Lighthouse District. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

First Sergt. Ernst Preske, Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., will proceed to Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., and join his command. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Thales L. Ames, O.D., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect Dec. 1, 1910, and will then proceed to the United States, and upon expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, is granted Major Thales L. Ames, O.D. (July 28, W.D.)

Major George W. Burr, O.D., will make one visit to each of the following groups of posts on business pertaining to the inspection of armament, the work of mechanics engaged thereon, and the proof firing of guns and carriages, and will return to his proper station, after each visit: Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, S.C.; Fort Screven, Ga., and Fort Fremont, S.C.; Fort Barrancas, Fort Pickens and Fort McRee, Fla.; Fort Dade, Fort De Soto and Fort Taylor, Fla.; Fort Caswell, N.C. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alexander Cunningham, appointed July 23, 1910, from sergeant, Co. E, 9th Inf., now in the Philippine Islands, will report by letter to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 30, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William N. Puckett, Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., so as to arrive there on Sept. 14, 1910, for temporary duty during the maneuvers. (July 28, D.C.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael T. Sullivan, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Harry Henrichs, Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., not later than July 25, 1910, for duty during the maneuvers of 1910. (July 14, D. Columbia.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, S.C., is detailed for duty in connection with the encampment of the Militia of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 12 to 19, 1910. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. Harry B. Kirkland, S.C., Ohio National Guard, is authorized to attend the course of instruction at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He should report not later than Aug. 25, 1910. (July 29, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav. (July 30, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cav., upon completion of the work in the vicinity of Oakville, Wash., in connection with military map making, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for special duty. (July 16, D. Columbia.)

First Sergt. Thomas Moran, Troop D, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 30, W.D.)

Upon completion of the reports and surveys upon which he is now engaged, 2d Lieut. Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cav., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will return to his proper station, Fort Walla Walla. (July 25, D. Columbia.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. James D. Tilford, 2d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will join his regiment. (July 28, W.D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 162, July 13, 1910, W.D., relating to 2d Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., is revoked. (July 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., will report in person to Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Bayard, N.M., at such time as he may designate, for examination. (July 29, W.D.)

Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Boerne, Texas, for duty with his troop. (July 21, D.T.)

Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., will proceed July 29 by rail from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Austin, Texas, for the purpose of accompanying the squadron of Texas Militia Cavalry on its march from Austin, Texas, to the camp of instruction at Leon Springs, Texas. Captain Williams will assist the officers of this squadron in every possible way. (July 15, D.T.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Capt. Francis J. Koester, 5th Cav., will accompany the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Art., on the march of that command to Monterey, Cal., for the purpose of observing and testing the experimental rolling field kitchen. Captain Koester will remain with the command until Aug. 1, 1910, when he will return by rail to his station in San Francisco, and report on the merits of the kitchen. (July 23, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Second Lieut. George Dillman, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, and report about Sept. 25, 1910, for the purpose of completing a course of instruction in that school, beginning Oct. 1 and ending Dec. 24, 1910. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav., when his services shall no longer be required with the Army Cavalry team will join his troop. (July 28, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Leave for two months is granted Major Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., will repair to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 29, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Aug. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav. (July 29, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. John de B. W. Gardiner, 11th Cav., from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, to take effect Sept. 1, 1910, and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted will join his regiment. (July 30, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, is granted 2d Lieut. John de B. W. Gardiner, 11th Cav. (July 30, D.G.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Par. 34, S.O. 173, July 26, 1910, W.D., relating to Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav., is revoked. Captain Rock-

enbach, upon completion of his duties before the court of inquiry, will return to station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and revert to a status of absence with leave. (July 30, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to San Francisco, and report in person to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (July 29, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 15th Cav. (July 28, D.E.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-four days, to take effect July 29, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art. (July 19, D.T.)

Col. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Field Art., is detailed as chief umpire and Major Charles H. Muir, 23d Inf., as assistant chief umpire for the camp of instruction on the Leon Springs target and maneuver reservation in August next. (July 13, D.T.)

Par. 17, S.O. 143, June 20, 1910, W.D., relating to Veterinarian Richard B. Corcoran, 1st Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LOTUS NILES.

Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, 3d Field Art., is assigned as inspector-instructor of Battery A, Field Art., Militia of New Jersey, during the encampment at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 1-6, 1910. (July 30, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about July 30, 1910, is granted Capt. Harry G. Bishop, 3d Field Art. (July 19, D.T.)

Veterinarian Fred B. Gage, 3d Field Art., will proceed July 28 to the Leon Springs target and maneuver reservation, Texas, for the purpose of assuming charge of the Veterinary Field Hospital to be established thereat during the camp of instruction. (July 14, D.T.)

Upon departure of the battalion, 3d Field Artillery, from Fort Myer, Va., for Fort Howard, Md., for target practice, 1st Lieut. William L. Sheep, M.C., and the detachment, Hospital Corps, that accompanied the battalion from Gettysburg, Pa., will proceed with it to Fort Howard and return to Fort Myer. (July 28, D.E.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

First Lieut. Charles M. Allen, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery. He will, upon the expiration of his present leave, join the battery to which he may be assigned. (July 30, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for twenty-seven days, effective on or about Aug. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C. (July 28, 28, D.E.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 52, March 4, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person at Aug. 28, 1910, to Coast Artillery School for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 15, S.O. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D., as directs Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C., to proceed as soon as practicable to join the company to which he is transferred until the arrival of 2d Lieut. Guy B. Lawsonson, C.A.C., at Fort Strong, Mass. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. West C. Jacobs, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Stevens, Ore., relieving 1st Lieut. John P. Keeler, C.A.C., of that duty. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., now unassigned, is attached to the 14th Co.; 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart is relieved from assignment to the 100th Co., to take effect Aug. 25, 1910, and placed on the unassigned list. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, about Aug. 10, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, C.A.C. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Aug. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Marton Rothenberg, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md., will be sent on Aug. 15, 1910, to Fort Mott, N.J., to relieve Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Arthur A. Houser, C.A.C., who will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Percy Willis, C.A.C., Fort Columbia, Wash., and 1st Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., will proceed to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., for duty during the maneuvers of 1910. (July 24, D. Columbia.)

Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 12, 1910. (July 25, D. Columbia.)

Major Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., and Capt. Charles B. Gatewood, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Providence, Mass., for the purpose of witnessing the mine practice of the Atlantic Fleet during the week beginning Aug. 8, 1910. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered, to take effect Aug. 10, 1910: First Lieut. Louis R. Dice, now attached to the 156th Co., is assigned to that company; 1st Lieut. Francis B. Upham is relieved from assignment to the 156th Co. and placed on the unassigned list. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 8, 1910, is granted Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C., having completed the regular course at the Coast Artillery School, and, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will comply with the requirements of Par. 28, S.O. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D. (July 26, C.A.S.)

First Lieuts. George P. Hawes, Jr., Henry W. Bunn and Julius C. Peterson, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, are relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and, upon the expiration of leave, will proceed to comply with the requirements of S.O. No. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D. (July 26, C.A.S.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and, upon the expiration of leave granted him, will proceed to comply with the requirements of Par. 14, S.O. No. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D.

The following master gunners, C.A.C., are relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and will proceed to the stations designated, for duty: Otto W. Conrath to Jackson Barracks, La.; Harry L. King to Fort Terry, N.Y.

Leave from about July 30, 1910, to and including Aug. 31, 1910, is granted Major Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C. (July 29, C.A.S.)

Leave to and including Aug. 31, 1910, is granted Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. (July 29, C.A.S.)

First Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker and 1st Lieut. Louis R. Dice, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, are relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and, upon the expiration of the leave granted, will proceed to comply with the requirements of Par. 14, S.O. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D. (July 26, C.A.S.)

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, in order to enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 26, S.O. 136, June 11, 1910, W.D. (July 30, C.A.S.)

First Lieut. James M. Fulton and Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and, upon the expiration of leave, will comply with the requirements of Par. 14, S.O. No. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D. (July 31, C.A.S.)

Capt. Frederick L. Dengler and Capt. Harry W. McCauley, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and, upon the expiration of leave, will comply with the requirements of Par. 14, S.O. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D. (July 31, C.A.S.)

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., having completed the regular course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and, upon the expiration of leave granted him, will comply with the requirements of Par. 14, S.O. 164, July 15, 1910, W.D. (July 30, C.A.S.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Major Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., not later than July 25, 1910. (July 22, D. Columbia.)

Second Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., now engaged in military survey work at Skamokawa, Wash., will proceed not later than July 26, 1910, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for special duty. (July 26, D. Columbia.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

The Battalion headquarters and three companies of the 3d Battalion, 4th Inf., will proceed on July 27 from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., by rail to Renfrow, Okla., thence by marching to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, for duty during the encampment. (July 21, D.T.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 155, July 5, 1910, W.D., as relieves Major Amos B. Shattuck, 4th Inf., from duty in the Quartermaster's Department Aug. 1, 1910, is amended so as to relieve him from duty in that department Dec. 1, 1910, and Par. 4, S.O. 155, July 5, 1910, W.D., is so amended as to direct the Q.M. of Fort Missoula, in addition to his other duties to assume charge of construction work at Fort Missoula on Dec. 1 instead of Aug. 1, 1910. (July 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Sylvester Bonnarson, 3d, 4th Inf., now on leave at Philadelphia, Pa., is detailed for duty pertaining to the national match for 1910. He will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report in person, about Aug. 5, 1910. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Battalion Sergt. Major John Johanson, 5th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles H. White, 5th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., relieving Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Q.M., of that duty. (July 29, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, Jr., 8th Inf., now at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. Upon expiration of his leave he will return to that hospital for examination. (July 23, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, for duty, relieving Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf., who will join his regiment. (July 28, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf., is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of 4th Infantry, Militia of New Jersey, during the encampment at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 1-8, 1910. (July 30, D.E.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. William E. Holliday, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month, about Sept. 1, 1910. (July 22, D.G.)

Col. John T. Van Orsdaale, 17th Inf., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1910. (July 25, D.G.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave from the date of his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Oct. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf. (Aug. 3, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Sergt. Major Frank A. Hefner, 22d Inf., and Sergt. Walter Carpenter, Co. B, 22d Inf., upon arrival of the transport Buford at San Francisco will proceed to Seattle, Wash., as witness in the case of Col. George F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired. (July 25, D. Cal.)

The following officers of the 22d Infantry, upon arrival of the transport Buford at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to the president of the G.C.M. in session there as witnesses in the case of Col.

George F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired; Major Jacob F. Kreps, Capt. George E. Stewart, 1st Lieut. Harry Graham and 2d Lieut. Edward E. McCommon. (July 25, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George F. Rozelle, Jr., 22d Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to San Francisco, in time to join his regiment and proceed with it to its station in the Department of Texas. (July 20, D. Colo.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf. (July 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., now at Fort Clark, Texas, will proceed by rail to the camp of instruction on the Leon Springs target and maneuver reservation, Texas, in time to report on July 31, 1910, for duty as instructor and inspector of Militia. (July 22, D.T.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf. (July 28, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., upon the expiration of the sick leave granted, and will then join his regiment. (July 28, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

First Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., and the detachment of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, now at Holbrook, Ore., engaged in military survey work, will proceed not later than July 26, 1910, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 20, D. Columbia.)

Second Lieut. Charles M. Everitt, 25th Inf., and 1st Class Pvt. Peter Orance, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, now at Kendall, Wash., engaged in military survey work, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., reporting not later than July 27, 1910, to the chief engineer officer of the department for special duty. (July 26, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Frank H. Albright, C.S., 25th Inf., will proceed to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., and assume his duties as camp commissary. (July 21, D. Columbia.)

Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., and join his battalion. (July 22, D. Columbia.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty pertaining to the camp of instruction at Atascadero, Cal., with station in San Francisco. (July 23, D. Cal.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Upon completion of the camp of instruction, Gettysburg, Pa., 1st Lieut. Townsend Whalen, 29th Inf., will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (July 28, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective upon return of Co. B, 29th Inf., to station, from camp of instruction, Gettysburg, Pa., and to terminate not later than Sept. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 29th Inf. (July 28, D.E.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Matthew E. Hanna from the 3d Cav. to the 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederick C. Johnson from the 2d Cav. to the 3d Cav. Captain Hanna will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Captain Johnson will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 1, W.D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. William S. Brown from the 1st Field Art. to the 3d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill from the 3d Field Art. to the 1st Field Art. Each of the officers named will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander and Lieutenant Brown will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. John M. Kelso, Jr., retired, will be relieved from recruiting duty on Aug. 31 at Portland, Ore., and will proceed to his home. (July 28, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of Missouri, Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the Militia of Missouri. (Aug. 2, W.D.)

JOINT MANEUVER CAMPS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, and the following staff officers, and umpires of the camp of instruction to be held on the Leon Springs target and maneuver reservation, Texas, during the month of August, 1910, will proceed from these headquarters about July 31 to the camp at Leon Springs for duty in connection with the joint maneuvers of the Regular troops and the Militia of the states of Texas and Arkansas: Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G.; Col. Henry M. Andrews; Col. John F. Shattuck, 4th Inf.; Capt. Francis H. French, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D.; Major Allen M. Smith, M.C.; Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf.; Major Charles H. Muir, 23d Inf.; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, O.S.; 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., A.D.C.; 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., A.D.C.; 2d Lieut. Erle M. Wilson, 9th Inf. (July 18, D.T.)

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., via Tacoma, Wash., for duty at that camp: Brig. Gen. Marion P. Mau, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 10th Inf., 1st aid; Major Henry C. Cabelly, Jr., 1st Inf.; Staff Corps, Chief of Staff; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf.; Lieut. Col. Gonzales S. Bing, Q.M.; Col. Edward E. Dravo, S.D.; Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.D.; Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d F.A.; Capts. Allen D. Raymond, C.A.C.; John J. Bradley, A.A.; Capt. Elliott J. Dent, C.E., and John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Rhett Jackson, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry A. Wells, 1st Inf. (July 26, D. Columbia.)

MILITIA ENCAMPSMENTS.

Field inspections of the Militia of Ohio at the annual encampment to be held at Marietta, Ohio, July 27 to Aug. 4, 1910, are ordered as follows: The following officers having reported, are detailed for duty as inspectors of the organizations to which they are attached as instructors: Capt. Charles E. Stodder, 9th Cav.; J. Millard Little, 28th Inf.; Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th Cav.; William H. Menges, C.A.C. Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., is detailed for duty at the encampment as inspector-instructor of the 2d Ohio Ambulance Company. He is relieved from duty at Camp Douglas, Wis., to take effect July 26, and will then proceed to Marietta. Upon completion of the encampment he will return to his proper station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, is detailed for duty at the encampment as inspector-instructor of Co. B, Ohio Signal Corps. (July 25, D. Lakes.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are designated as instructors at the camp of instruction for Infantry officers of the Organized Militia of the Territory of Hawaii, to be conducted at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, from Sept. 17 to 24, 1910, inclusive: Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; 1st Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., Fort Shafter, Hawaii; 1st Lieut. William H. Smith, M.C., Fort Shafter, Hawaii; 2d Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., Fort Shafter, Hawaii; 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., Fort DeRusay, Hawaii; 2d Lieut. John H. Williams, C.E., Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

Hawaii. The officers named will report in person, at the proper time, to Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 8th Inf., in charge of the camp at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, for duty. (July 22, D. Cal.)

The following is the program of instruction for the camp of instruction of Infantry officers of the Militia, territory of Hawaii, to be held at Fort Shafter, H.T., Sept. 17-24, 1910: Sept. 17.—arrival and settlement of officers in camp. 8 p.m., talk, "Course of Instruction and Military Department," Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.

Sept. 18.—Sunday.

Sept. 19.—8 a.m., Infantry drill, model company and student officers, Lieutenant Pardee, U.S.A.; 10 a.m., talk, "Police and Sanitation," Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A.; 2 p.m., the rifle (its care, cleaning, etc.), and rifle fire, Lieutenant Pardee, U.S.A.; 4 p.m., summary court, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.; 8 p.m., talk, "Field Work," Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.

Sept. 20.—8 a.m., Infantry drill, model company and student officers, Lieutenant Pardee, U.S.A.; 10 a.m., first aid, talk and demonstration, Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A.; 2 p.m., company papers, Captain Holbrook, U.S.A.; 8 p.m., court-martial Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.

Sept. 21.—8 a.m., Infantry drill, model company and student officers, Lieutenant Pardee, U.S.A.; 10 a.m., making and reading maps, Lieutenant Watkins, U.S.A.; 2 p.m., inspection of meals and kitchens, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard; 2 p.m., company papers, Captain Holbrook, U.S.A.

Sept. 22.—8 a.m., Infantry instruction, wagon packing, etc., Lieutenant Pardee, U.S.A.; instruction of Adjutants in paper and practical work, by the Camp Adjutant; instruction of quartermasters in paper and practical work, by Lieutenant Rogers, U.S.A.; instruction of commissaries in paper and practical work, Lieutenant Rogers, U.S.A.; 10 a.m., map problem, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.; 2 p.m., tactical walk, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.; 8 p.m., talk, "What an Infantryman Should Know about Cavalry," Captain Holbrook, U.S.A.

Sept. 23.—8 a.m., Infantry instruction, wagon packing, etc., Lieutenant Pardee, U.S.A.; instruction of Adjutants in paper and practical work, by the Camp Adjutant; instruction of quartermasters in paper and practical work, by Lieutenant Rogers, U.S.A.; instruction of commissaries in paper and practical work, by Lieutenant Rogers, U.S.A.; 10 a.m., map problem, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.; 2 p.m., tactical walk, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.; 8 p.m., talk, "What an Infantryman Should Know about Artillery," Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.

Sept. 24.—8 a.m., map problem, Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A.; 10 a.m., rifle and machine-gun fire, Lieutenants Pardee and Groninger, U.S.A.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members—Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G.; Col. Joseph W. Duncan, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C.; Major Henry G. Cole, C.S.; Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C. Recorder—1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C. (July 29, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N.M., from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members—Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C.; Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav.; Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav.; Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C.; Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, Q.M. Recorder—1st Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 7th Cav. (July 29, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William M. Wright, 8th Inf.; Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf.; Capt. Herbert J. Bress, 1st Cav., is appointed to meet at these headquarters, Aug. 1, 1910, to consider certain matters pertaining to the camp of instruction at Atascadero, Cal. (July 25, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at such dates and places as may be necessary to inquire into and report upon the availability of suitable tracts of land located in the state of Nebraska for use as a rifle range for troops at Forts Crook and Omaha, Neb. Detail for the board: Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 4th Inf.; Major William P. Burnham, G.S.; Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf. (July 22, D. Mo.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

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Transport	S.F.	about	about	at
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2
Logan	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2
Logan	Dec. 13	Dec. 23	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911

From Manila, P.I.:

Leave	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	Lay days
Transport	Manila	about	about	at
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 18
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 18
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 18, 1911

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Orders were issued on Tuesday, Aug. 2, to Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., directing him to proceed without unnecessary delay to the post at San Francisco to which he was detailed by a previous order, and to Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, U.S.M.C., to be ready to sail for the Philippines on a steamer leaving San Francisco Aug. 12. This is the closing chapter in the reorganization of the Marine Corps headquarters resulting from the court of inquiry. Acting Secretary Winthrop refused to grant the application for retirement under the thirty years' law made by Colonel Prince. It is understood that the chief reason for this is that Colonel Prince was under orders when he made the application for retirement, and it is held that his detail to the Philippines is due to the findings of the recent court of inquiry, and the Acting Secretary does not intend to allow him to escape by voluntary retirement. Mr. Winthrop has decided to extend the time of taking the riding test for Colonel Denny. He will be allowed several months to get himself into condition to take the test, but if by Jan. 1 he has not complied with the regulations in this respect the officer will be ordered before the retiring board. In the mean time, the request from the Acting Commandant of the Marine Corps for a retiring board

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for Colonel Denny will be held up in the Navy Department.

Discussing the newspaper report that Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, favors legislation that will bring the National Guard entirely under the control of the Federal authorities, the New Orleans Picayune believes that "while people are not as firm sticklers after a close adherence to the Constitution as they used to be, it may be doubted if any large number of Americans are yet prepared to go to the length of robbing the states of all control of their Militia forces and vesting in the Federal authority a power that heretofore has been jealously withheld from it, not by the negative process of failing to delegate such authority, but by express inhibition in the Constitution itself. The country has not yet drifted far enough toward militarism to sanction any such violent innovation, hence the efforts of General Wood and those who think with him will be labor lost." General Wood has been credited with many ideas and reforms since his return from South America, and it would be just as well to wait until he makes his suggestions officially. As Chief of Staff, he is in a position to put his views forth more effectively than through the medium of newspaper interviews.

The U.S. Navy Department has decided that the defective armor furnished by a steel company for the battleship North Dakota must be replaced by the contractor, but that the Government shall remove the old armor and put on the new. The decision affects other ships over which a similar question had been raised.

The Bureau of Navigation is preparing a list of officers to go out to the Asiatic Fleet in the fall. This list is composed of four commanders, four lieutenant commanders and eight lieutenants and ensigns.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

"CLAXTONISM" AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The latest phase of what, on account of the nationwide attention that has been directed to it, may be called the "Claxton case" is the refusal of Dr. (or Prof.) P. P. Claxton, of the University of Tennessee, to reply to the criticism of his anti-flag speech by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, further than to say that he had been misquoted. The Sentinel, of Knoxville, Tenn., the home city of Dr. Claxton, sent a representative to interview him regarding our account of his speech in Boston on July 8 before the American School Peace League, in which he is reported to have made light of the respect and veneration for the flag of the United States. The following is the report of this interview in the Sentinel:

"When approached on the subject, Dr. Claxton said he had been too busy to read the attack carefully, but that in regard to the statements about the flag he had been misquoted. What he did say was that it was not the mere colors or combination of colors that should incite patriotism, but what that flag stood for. A flag standing for righteousness should be revered wherever it is seen, and a flag standing for oppression and tyranny can never command the respect and patriotism of a people, he declared. Dr. Claxton had no written context of the speech made in Boston which aroused the indignation of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but declared he had made no such attack on the American flag as has been accredited to him."

Taking the account of the Sentinel as correct—and we have no reason for supposing it to be a misrepresentation—we wish to call the attention of Dr. Claxton to the fact that he raises a direct issue between himself and Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, one of the foremost spirits in the Boston "peace" movement, who in a letter in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 30 undertook to defend both Dr. Claxton and the School Peace League from our criticism of the Tennessee educator. If Dr. Claxton or any of his defenders will turn to the letter of Mr. Mead, found in our last issue, page 1440, he will see that Mr. Mead, far from saying that Dr. Claxton was misquoted, says: " * * * * Professor Claxton, of Knoxville, said some very extravagant—I think very unwise and untrue—things about patriotism and the flag. * * * * " Mr. Mead, who, as we understand it, was present during the address of Dr. Claxton, goes even further than the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. We did not challenge the professor's veracity; Mr. Mead does. He distinctively says that Dr. Claxton made "untrue" statements about the flag. So convinced was Mr. Mead of the correctness of the report of Dr. Claxton's anti-flag speech that he hastened to absolve the School Peace League from all responsibility for the "untrue" utterances of the Tennessean. He did not make the least suggestion that Dr. Claxton had been misquoted. If he had been misquoted, is there any doubt that Mr. Mead would have offered that as an excuse, which would at once have exonerated both Dr. Claxton and the School Peace League?

We do not intend to permit Dr. Claxton to escape this time under cover of the common trick of saying, "I was misquoted." We have behind our criticism the endorsement of Mr. Mead, one of Dr. Claxton's school of theorists, and we shall hold Dr. Claxton either to a re-pudiation of his views or a manly reavowal of the sentiments expressed in Boston. In Tennessee, as elsewhere, where red-blooded men live, the old saying is still true that "God Almighty hates a quitter," and we shall expect Dr. Claxton to live up to the traditions of the state of Andrew Jackson, who was the embodiment of the sentiment of the adage.

A citizen of Knoxville writes us as follows: "I enclose some clippings from the Knoxville papers in which Professor Claxton denies it, or says he was misquoted. If he did say it, I wish you would so state it in such a way that he cannot again say that he did not say it, and that he was misquoted. * * * * If the professor did make these remarks about the flag, we want to have proof of it. He holds an important position in our University of Tennessee."

We suppose that our friend in Knoxville represents the wish of others, and we shall try to do what we can to meet their wishes and to do justice to Dr. Claxton. If he has been misquoted, we stand ready to admit the misquotation. We based our criticism upon a report of his address by the Boston Transcript, which has a strong bias toward the Claxton school of reformers. We cannot say positively whether he was misquoted, but we shall not allow ourselves to be led to take inferentially Mr. Mead's silence on the alleged misquotation as evidence that Dr. Claxton was not misquoted at all. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will make this proposal to Dr. Claxton: If he will send us a copy of his speech we will print it in full, but first we wish to submit it to Mr. Mead and ascertain whether it is exactly the speech that was delivered in Boston. We reserve the right to send it to

Mr. Mead, not because we anticipatorily doubt the honesty of Dr. Claxton, but because an orator often forgets what he has said in the excitement of public speaking. We do not know how we can be fairer to Dr. Claxton than by making the above proposal. If he can think of any method better qualified to do justice to him we should like to hear from him.

We find that when we trained our guns on Dr. Claxton we brought down bigger game than we expected. At first we thought we had simply to do with a member of the large faculty of the University of Tennessee, but now we find that Dr. Claxton is Superintendent of the Summer School of the South. Carrying that sonorous title and wielding all the influence of so lofty a position in the field of education, a man with the anti-flag views ascribed to Dr. Claxton by Mr. Mead and the Boston Transcript is capable of doing a great amount of harm among people to whom an educator with a high-sounding title is a moral exemplar only a little lower in their respect than a clergyman.

Our exposure of the real spirit behind a certain part of the School Peace League promises to make the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a subject of international interest. The New York Evening Post, in its issue of Aug. 2, published in the letter from its Boston correspondent this announcement: "To-day [Aug. 1] is the opening day of the Universal Peace Congress at Stockholm. * * * This congress is particularly timely for this latitude because of the attack upon the peace movement by the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL * * *."

It will be observed that in this Boston letter of the Evening Post a plain connection is made between our attack upon Dr. Claxton and the "peace" movement. Perhaps, after all, it may be found that the haste in repudiating Dr. Claxton was inspired less by his misrepresentation of the sentiments of the "peace" movement than by the dread of the consequences of having such sentiments as his uncovered in the very bosom of the "peace" movement. We are devoting so much space to Dr. Claxton and his views not merely because we think such opinions as his are dangerous for the country, but because, in presenting his anti-flag utterances to the consideration of all true Americans, we believe we are disclosing what is really behind the "peace" movement, however much some of its members may beat the air in clamorous protestation.

That our exposure of the anti-American spirit that has found its way into the "peace" movement, and that influences, if it does not dominate, the propaganda of that "cause," struck a responsive chord among the people is shown by the wide comment which our criticism of Dr. Claxton has awakened in the press of the country. That we were not alone in our view of Dr. Claxton's address is shown by this extract from the Chicago Inter Ocean of July 27: "Perhaps the School Peace League, even with its official fondness for peace and internationalism, is not prepared to go as a body to the unpatriotic length to which Professor Claxton went so readily. Perhaps the assumption that this prominent educator's speech was fairly representative of the doctrine the organization would teach in the schools was a trifle hasty. But one who has noted the strange effect which professional peace advocacy has had on the intellects as well as on the national feelings of divers well known citizens should be pardoned if he retains, even in the absence of full evidence, a suspicion that the assumption and denunciation of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are really justifiable."

OUR NEIGHBOR OF SPRINGFIELD.

Some allowance is to be made for the hot weather; otherwise we should conclude that the "intellectuals" of our neighbor of Springfield, Mass., were permanently disordered, for we find the Springfield Republican presenting this statement—it cannot be called argument—in reply to our request for information:

"The Colonel's argument evidently is that, inasmuch as there has been no end of war in the past, there will be no end of war in the future. Therefore, get ready for the next one. The argument might be reversed and made to read: Inasmuch as there has been no end of peace in the past—and by this is meant that there has been fully as much peace as war—it follows that there will be no end of peace in the future. Therefore, get ready for the peace everlasting. If one is to judge the future by the past, one conclusion is as good as the other. Whether the war tendency or the peace tendency has been the stronger in the past matters little in deciding which of these tendencies should be the more encouraged. For the question is one of civilization and morals. Colonel Church may decide as he pleases. But it is certain that no one can come to a correct conclusion merely by seeking to determine which tendency has been the stronger in the past. The past does not rule the future. This is a world of development, of uplift, of progress toward higher and better things. Peace will in time make war look so silly that it will never again raise its head. The thing to do is to help along the cause, and not be worried over the state of our military defenses."

"The future" is a very large and indefinite term, and our argument relates only to so much of that future as immediately concerns our generation. What we ask is that the Republican should furnish us with satisfactory evidence that "the uplift and progress toward higher and better things" is so advanced that we can trust ourselves to it. Is this evidence to be found in the Republican's daily reports of crimes of violence everywhere, the negro battue in Texas, the summoning of the Militia in various places to restrain mob violence and to prevent lynching,

the outbreak of Mahomedan fanaticism in the Philippines and at Mecca, the disturbances in Spain, in Nicaragua and elsewhere, the sharp division in the peace conference at Stockholm? These suggest that the only place where we can be assured of finding the "uplift" which makes impossible conflicts of opinion and the outbreak of human passion leading to war is where the negro preacher always found consolation—"in the dictionary." There has been fully as much health as disease in the past; otherwise the human race would have perished ere this. Does it follow, as many contend and as the Republican appears to reason, that disease and death are things of the past against which we can make ourselves immune by cultivating a sufficiently exalted state of mind?

"Tremendously important" the Military Surgeon calls the subject opened up by the suggestion of Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, commanding the camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., relative to the physical inspection of all enlisted men twenty-four hours prior to their departure from their home stations for camp, for the purpose of detecting and eliminating from the camp cases of contagious diseases, including typhoid fever. This inspection should result in the exclusion not only of men in the incipient stages of contagious diseases, but also of men physically unfit to accompany troops and participate in the field exercises. The views of General Wotherspoon were given in a memorandum issued from the War College under date of May 24, and heretofore referred to in our columns. The correspondence growing out of this circular has shown that there are certain difficulties in the way of having this examination made, and the Military Surgeon hopes that the importance of the subject will impel everyone concerned to evolve a practical method by which this sanitary examination may be carried out preliminary to all future maneuver camps. Answering the possible argument that in the past, when this examination has not been made, instruction camps have been generally healthy, our contemporary says that this has been due to the brief duration of the camps, but preparation now is being made not for more camps of instruction, but for possible war, and these camps should simulate war conditions as far as possible. The results of not excluding contagious diseases from our camps in the Spanish-American War brought their own lessons in the long death lists. Typhoid was brought to the general camps from nearly every state camp and spread widely, so that for a time our Army was an army in name only. As stated in the letter of the Chief, Division Militia Affairs, civilian physicians do not have an adequate conception of the importance of the contemplated sanitary examinations, and in the interests of efficiency the duty of making such examinations must devolve on medical officers of the Organized Militia.

There is no doubt that the recent tour of duty at sea on board naval vessels, in charge of officers of the Navy, has not been found as agreeable by many of the Naval Militia as the pleasant trips on their own vessels, loaned by the Government. None of them has been disposed to escape service, save some members of the District of Columbia Naval Militia, who, according to Washington press despatches, were so disgusted with their experience on the U.S. monitor Ozark that they deserted that vessel at Hampton Roads. Raymond Walker, a seaman's apprentice, one of the crew who deserted the Ozark, said that twenty-six of the men deserted on July 31 after officers had announced that, owing to the unseaworthy condition of the Ozark, target practice would be abandoned. Some of the men, he said, jumped into the water and swam ashore. Others were arrested and placed in the brig. Troubles began over the food and water, and many of the sailors were made sick, he declared, by moldy bread. If the report of the desertion is true, it is hoped the deserters will be severely dealt with. A number of New York Naval Militiamen and others made unofficial complaint about their hard lot while in the Navy, as to work and alleged inferior rations, but they all stuck it out. The Naval Militiamen should bear in mind that they are organized and supported to be of service to the Navy in time of war, and that the only way they can learn their duties practically is on a man-of-war, under the strict routine of the Service. If men are joining the Naval Militia with any other idea, the sooner they are made to realize what they enlist for the better. Those who desire only "joy rides" should join a motor boat club.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Department, left Monday, Aug. 1, on his annual tour of inspection. Before returning to the War Department, about Sept. 1, General Crozier will visit Watertown, the Springfield Armory, the Watervliet gunshop, Camp Perry and the Rock Island Arsenal. During his absence Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson will be Acting Chief of the Ordnance Department. In addition to the work connected with the usual inspection, General Crozier, while on his trip, will attempt to induce the officers at the arsenals to take an interest in securing candidates for the volunteer commissions in the Ordnance Department. Especially while he is at Camp Perry will General Crozier call attention of the Militia officers to the advantages of taking an examination for volunteer commissions in the Ordnance Department in time of peace. In the opinion of General Crozier there are quite a number of officers in the state Militia who are qualified to take examinations for the Ordnance Department. Expert mechanics who have a practical knowledge of ball-

ers, engines and the handling of tools, would find the examination easy. In addition to this the regulations prescribe that the candidates should take oral examinations in the duties of ordnance officers, and have a practical knowledge of arms and equipment of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Much would depend upon the general intelligence and the natural mechanical ability of the candidates.

In line with the new policy of General Wood, Chief of Staff, G.O. No. 151, W.D., was issued July 25, directing the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs to report to the Chief of Staff. The purpose of this order is to put the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department under more direct control of the Chief of Staff. General Wood, as has been indicated previously in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will give more attention to the Organized Militia than his predecessors. That of this general plan will be the recommendation of a bill for the detailing of Army officers as instructors in the Militia for a term of four years. In order to carry out this proposed legislation, it will be necessary for the Chief of Staff to keep in closer touch with the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. Heretofore, this work has been done by Assistant Secretary Oliver. Ever since he has been in the Department, the Assistant Secretary has taken an interest in the development of State Militia. Now it is understood that General Wood will take up the plans of the Assistant Secretary of War and develop them.

After the return of General Wood, Chief of Staff, from a conference with President Taft, at Beverly, there was a cheerful air about the War Department. Although the Chief of Staff was reticent, it became known that a more liberal policy toward the Army will be pursued in the estimates for next session of Congress than for the last. It is understood that while the President did not state positively to General Wood just how far he would go in increasing the Army appropriation, he did inform the Chief of Staff that the budget for the next session would be larger than that authorized by the last session. In this general increase of appropriation, the President assured General Wood that the Army would be taken care of by the Administration. With this assurance, upon his return to Washington, General Wood gave instructions to the Bureau Chiefs to complete the preparations of their estimates. It is understood that the President told General Wood to make the estimate on a basis of an Army with the strength of 87,093 men. Ten enlisted men will, it is believed, be added to the strength of each company of the regiments in the Philippines.

The last large contract authorized by the Army Appropriation Act of the last session of Congress will soon be let by the Quartermaster's Department. It is for \$400,000, to continue the construction of the Coast Artillery post at Fort Winfield Scott, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The plans are now being prepared, and bids will be advertised for in a few days. On account of the reductions in the Army Appropriation of the last session of Congress, a comparatively small amount of work is being done by the Quartermaster's Department this year. It is hoped that the Administration will adopt a more liberal policy in recommending appropriations for the next session of Congress, and that work will be resumed next year on a great many posts which have been stopped on account of lack of funds this year. The Quartermaster General, it is understood, has under consideration a number of new projects, including permanent posts in the Philippines, which he will recommend if the appropriations of the next session are anything like a normal size.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. W. Smith, U.S.N., Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, is conducting some experiments with colored eyeglasses, which will not only be of great interest to the Navy, but to the scientific world at large. There is a popular belief that colored eyeglasses absorb the rays of the sun, which are so irritating to the nervous system. Dr. Smith proposed thoroughly to investigate this belief. He proposes to make experiments on the tint and composition of glass for eyeglasses and determine which shade absorbs the ultra violet and infra rays, which are supposed to be so irritating to the nervous system. It is his purpose to ascertain what tint of glass absorbs these rays of light and at the same time determine which is the most transparent. The result of the investigation will probably be printed in the January Navy Bulletin, and will prove of unusual interest to naval officers, whose eyes are exposed to the intense light while on board ship, and the bright light of the tropics.

The Bureau of the Census reports that it cost \$404,997,212 to pay the operating and maintenance expenses for 1908 of 158 cities in the United States having a population in excess of 30,000 inhabitants, or more than four times the amount of this year's appropriation for the Army. The financial transactions of these 158 largest cities involved the receipt and expenditure of more than one and a quarter billions of dollars, the payments amounting to \$1,284,000,000, and the receipts to \$1,336,000,000. The excess of the receipts over the payments was due to large loans by the cities during the year, and is reflected in cash on hand at the close of the year, \$198,000,000, as compared with \$145,000,000 on hand at the beginning of the year.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Army transport Buford arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on July 31 from Alaska, with the 22d Infantry (26 officers and 712 enlisted men), one post non-commissioned staff, twenty-five casualties, Hospital Corps, forty-six casualties, Signal Corps, and three military convicts.

The U.S. Army transport Sherman arrived at Manila, P.I., Aug. 2.

The transport Dix sailed on July 31 from Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I.

Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C., who has been in charge of the transport service at Newport News, has been detailed to staff duty for a term of four years. Quartermaster-Agent S. H. Weston will have charge of the fleet while it is laid up at Newport News. The Sumner, the last of the Atlantic fleet of transports in commission, arrived at St. Thomas Aug. 1, and departed for Newport News on Aug. 4, where she will be laid up.

President Taft on Aug. 2 approved the finding of the G.C.M. sentencing to dismissal Capt. Robert H. Peck, 24th U.S. Inf., recently tried in the Department of the East and found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disrespectful behavior toward his commanding officer and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. His dismissal takes effect Aug. 4, 1910. Captain Peck, who is a native of California, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1899, and was assigned to the 10th Infantry as a second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant, 24th Infantry, in 1900; captain, 8th Infantry, in 1906, and was transferred to the 24th Infantry in 1907.

In the case of Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 1st U.S. Field Art., who was tried by G.C.M. at San Francisco, Cal., and convicted of drunkenness, violating a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquor and absence without leave, and sentenced to be dismissed, the President has confirmed the sentence, but on account of the previous excellent and gallant service of Captain Hand has commuted the sentence so as to reduce him to the foot of the list of captains of Field Artillery, to remain there for five years and to be confined to the limits of the military reservation on which his battery may be serving for one year. Captain Hand served during the war with Spain as a major in the 15th Minnesota Infantry Volunteers from July, 1898, to March, 1899, and subsequently as a captain in the 45th U.S. Infantry Volunteers, August, 1899, to June, 1901. He entered the Regular Service as a first lieutenant in the Artillery, with rank from Aug. 22, 1901, and was promoted to be captain Jan. 25, 1907.

The Ordnance Department has decided to reduce the strength of the main springs of the .22-caliber rifles used in gallery practice. The main spring of these rifles, which is now from sixteen to eighteen pounds' pressure at cocked height, will be reduced to between the limits of ten and twelve pounds. This is done on account of the frequent breaking of the strikers in the target rifles.

Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 4th U.S. Inf., en route from Fort Crook, Neb., to attend the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., with his command, was in camp at Palmyra, Neb., July 31. The command, which is marching through the country, hopes to reach Fort Riley by Aug. 12. It will camp on the night of Aug. 10 with the 13th Infantry at Leonardville, Kas., and then take up the march over different roads.

A covered launch owned by the Government and used by the soldiers at Fort Screven, Ga., was sunk in Lazaretto Creek, near the fort, July 29, by colliding with the pier of a bridge. Sergt. Henry Oliver, 121st Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., was drowned, as was also Lonnie Drake, six years old, son of Sergeant Drake, 121st Co. It is believed that Sergeant Oliver lost his life while trying to save the child.

Army Alterations, dated July 1, 1910, issued quarterly by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., and edited by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., has made its appearance. It is largely devoted to changes in Army Regulations and regulations governing the Militia, but also notes changes in the drill regulations, post exchange regulations, etc.

The daily papers have a report of a bet of \$500 on the Ohio nomination for Governor, won by "George B. Chase, a retired Army officer." The only retired officer of the name of Chase in the Army is Lieut. George N. Chase. As he is a resident of Santa Barbara, Cal., and a native of Wisconsin, it is not at all likely that he has been interesting himself in Ohio politics to the extent of five hundred dollars, aside from the fact that it is not the habit of Army officers to get excited over politics to that extent, if to any extent.

Co. I, 25th U.S. Inf., in command of 2d Lieut. G. C. Lawrason, in a wall-scaling contest at Tacoma, Wash., July 25, sent forty-five of its men and their equipment over the ten-foot obstacles, having them run fifty yards beyond, fall prone and fire a shot each in 47 3-5 seconds. The record for this event is said to be 38 seconds.

"This is probably the busiest spot in the Philippine Islands," says the Military Digest, of Fort William McKinley, P.I., of June 11, "and no small part of the business on hand is due to the necessity of getting quarters ready for a contemplated garrison of twenty-two companies of Coast Artillery and a brigade of Infantry. Ground is being leveled and material rushed in for the construction of a barracks building, which is to house sixteen companies. Such a number of modern concrete barracks under one roof will certainly form an imposing building, but at present the thing which impresses us most is the hustle and bustle of the builders. This building will be somewhat similar to the cadet barracks at West Point."

Citizens of Sault St. Marie, Mich., appreciating Cos. E, F, G and H, of the 26th U.S. Infantry, before the departure of the troops on Aug. 3 for Camp Perry, O., and the later maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, generously raised some funds to provide the soldiers with enjoyment. Mayor Sullivan consulted with President Morris, of the Business Men's Association, and it was decided to raise \$250 or \$300, to be turned over to Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A., who will be in charge of the recreation tents at the two camps. In speaking of the movement, Mr. Morris said: "I have lived here over twenty-five years, and this is the first time that the citizens have had an opportunity of substantially showing their appreciation of the soldiers at the post. They not only spend thousands of dollars in our city each month, and make the post one of our most beautiful parks, but whenever we have had a large fire in the past the post has always responded and saved the city vast sums of money. The soldiers always favor us by joining our parades and festivities, and all our citizens are very glad an opportunity has presented itself of showing

our appreciation, and we deem it a great privilege to be able to contribute our mite in providing for their convenience in camp." Chaplain Dickson, who will be in charge of the large recreation tent at these two camps, was in charge of the soldiers' recreations at Austin, Tex., in 1906, and at Leon Springs, Tex., in 1908. The funds to defray the expenses of these tents were contributed by the citizens of Austin and San Antonio, Tex., respectively. These tents are greatly appreciated by the soldiers, and are highly praised and commended by the officers of the Army.

Speaking of a well behaved body of men of the U.S. Army, the Seattle Times of June 29 last says: "The battalion of the 10th U.S. Infantry which sailed on the transport Buford for Alaska certainly left an excellent impression in Seattle. Out of the five or six hundred men in uniform when the big transport sailed there was not one who was not able to walk aboard without avoiding the eyes of his commanding officer. There have been transports which have been delayed in sailing for the North while provost patrols rounded up the absent members of the battalion and practically carried them aboard ship. Such scenes were entirely absent while the 16th was waving its farewell after a brief stay in Seattle. The same, thing was true during the two or three days which the men of this regiment were in the city. They were familiar figures upon the streets, but it was very seldom that one of them was seen who showed even the slightest indication of being under the influence of liquor. They were a fine body of young men and behaved themselves in a manner which was fully creditable to the uniforms they were. We wish the 16th all the luck in the world, and are only sorry that they could not have remained with us a little while longer."

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS CANDIDATES.

During the week beginning July 18, 1910, a preliminary examination was held to enable applicants to qualify for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army; 131 applicants were invited to appear for examination. So far reports have been received which indicate that 101 applicants reported for examination; 24 were rejected physically, and 77 began the examination. Two candidates out of the seventy-seven withdrew after they had taken part of the examination. The complete result of this examination will not be known until next week, but on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, the faculty of the Army Medical School held a meeting to consider the papers that have already been received and examined, and the following applicants were reported as qualified and will be recommended for a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, and in due time will be brought to the Army Medical School for the 1910-1911 session, which begins Oct. 1:

Faris Morell Blair, 3675 Heekin avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1st Lieut. Herman Niels Bundesen, M.R.C., U.S.A.; Fred Rexford Burnside, Alexandria, Ohio.

Frank Nifong Chilton, Harrisonville, Mo.; Albert Patton Clark, 1217 Harvard street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; John Stanley Coulter, 4609 Germantown avenue, Germantown, Pa.; Edgar D. Craft, Laurel, Miss.; Samuel Smith Creighton, Buffalo, N.Y.; William Thatcher Cade, Jr., Soldiers' Home Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal.

William Denton, 14 East Main street, Port Jervis, N.Y.; George Graham Divins, 20 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lauren Samuel Eckels, Wyncote, Montgomery county, Pa.

First Lieut. Thomas Joseph Flynn, M.R.C., U.S.A.; Harry Garfield Ford, Los Angeles, Cal.

First Lieut. Paul White Gibson, M.R.C., U.S.A.

George Howard Hungerford, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

James Franklin Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.

Kerwin Weidman Kinard, Lancaster, Pa.

Charles Evans McBrayer, Shelby, N.C.

George Emory Pariseau, 68 May street, Worcester, Mass.

First Lieut. Herbert Henry Sharpe, M.R.C., U.S.A.

Carl Ahrendt Scherer, New Ulm, Minn.; Joseph Linton Siner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gordon Brooks Underwood, 69 Brook street, Manchester, N.H.

Alleyne von Schrader, St. Louis, Mo.

John Mitchell Willis, 1220 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that service as aid to Capt. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., while he was acting rear admiral in command of a division of the Atlantic Fleet, does not entitle his aid, Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., to be paid as aid to a rear admiral, but he is allowed \$3.33 for pay as an aid from July 11, 1908, when Captain Schroeder was commissioned a rear admiral, to July 15, 1908, the day before Mr. Craven was appointed lieutenant commander.

The Comptroller decides that a contract dental surgeon, being a civilian, is not entitled to be furnished with light at the public expense, the law limiting the appropriation for this to "officers and enlisted men."

Asked by the Secretary of the Treasury as to what can properly be expended under the appropriation for "Repairs to Revenue Cutters," the Comptroller says: "The word 'repair' means to mend, add to or make over. It also means to renew or restore an existing thing; not to make a new one. Therefore the appropriation 'For repairs of revenue cutters' should be used to defray the expenses of mending, adding to or making over of revenue cutters, such as repairing the hull and machinery, so as to restore each vessel to a good state. It is my opinion, also, that cordage, canvas and rigging purchased for repairs should be charged to that appropriation. Furthermore, that money expended to prevent deterioration of these vessels, such as paint, the necessary brushes for painting, etc., should be charged to repairs. The question whether or not the appropriation for repairs of revenue cutters is available for replacing certain articles, such as anchors and chains lost overboard, lifeboats lost or destroyed or hawsers worn out, is more difficult of solution. But as these articles are necessary parts of revenue cutters the renewal or replacing of them does not, in my opinion, constitute the making of a new thing, but, on the contrary, is the restoration of an existing thing; that is, restoring the vessel to its original or useful state, as was evidently the intention of Congress when it appropriated money 'For Repairs of

Revenue Cutters.' The dockage of vessels, being specifically named under 'Expenses of Revenue Cutter Service,' should be charged to that appropriation, and not to the appropriation 'For Repairs of Revenue Cutters.'

As the leave granted Lieut. C. E. Courtney, U.S.N., terminated Aug. 17, 1909, and he did not report his address on his return from leave until Aug. 24, the Comptroller holds that "he was clearly absent without leave Aug. 18 to 23, 1909, and is not entitled to pay for this period."

Overruling the Auditor, the Comptroller allows Col. Edward T. Miller, O.N.G., \$705, paid to Brigadier General McMaken while on duty under the orders of the Governor and expended for supplies. The Comptroller accepts General McMaken's certificate of service. He says: "In view of the explanations now furnished, I am of opinion that both of said vouchers should be passed to the disbursing officer's credit. The supplies were procured by the proper state authorities in the construction and maintenance of the state rifle range. Either they could not be obtained by the War Department or such an emergency existed as to make it impossible to await their procurement on requisition. Under such circumstances the state authorities were authorized, I think, to procure them in the manner they did. In approving these disbursements, however, I do not wish to be understood as authorizing a departure from the practice of procuring all needed supplies from the War Department whenever it can be done."

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General has decided that the fact that a soldier was dishonorably discharged, and afterwards re-enlisted, does not act as a bar against his retirement after thirty years' service. In the course of his opinion on a case submitted by a private, the Judge Advocate General says: "It would seem that the re-enlistment of the soldier was fraudulent, and that it might have been voided at the option of the Government, but it was not voided; the service was accepted by the Government, and, having been so accepted, may be computed, for all purposes, including retirement for thirty years' service."

A man and his wife, who were no kin to an enlisted man, legally qualified as his guardian, and made an application to a civil court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his discharge. It was proved that his enlistment papers were signed by his brother, who was not his guardian, and that he had no legal guardian at the time he entered the Army. The Judge Advocate General holds that the guardian had no right to remove the soldier from the Army, especially as the soldier wished to remain in the Service.

Is held by the Judge Advocate General in an opinion approved by the War Department that time spent on a furlough in one of the insular possessions cannot lawfully be counted for retirement. This is a reversal of a former opinion made Feb. 8, 1906. The Judge Advocate General holds that there is a difference between the act which entitles a soldier "serving beyond the limits of the United States" to an increase in pay and that which is counted for retirement. In the latter act the words "actual service" are used, while it is specified "that time for the increase of pay" shall be counted from the date of departure from the United States. In the law for the increase of pay for foreign service the word "service" is used, and in the other act the words "actual service."

ATLANTIC FLEET.

The North Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, assembled in Cape Cod Bay, Mass., Aug. 31, in preparation for the annual maneuvers and drills and, incidentally, to be reviewed by President Taft at Provincetown, Aug. 5, where he went to attend the dedication of the Pilgrim monument. The Georgia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Virginia, Minnesota and Vermont will be detached on Aug. 5, 6 and 7, to proceed to Rockland, Mass. On Aug. 13 all the ships will mobilize off Provincetown and then proceed to Newport, R.I.

In the practice drills since the arrival of the fleet officers and men have been put through hard and successful work. The men have acquired a great deal of knowledge at torpedo practice. The vessels, after leaving the night rendezvous for their respective stations, were located from the Truro shore to Mary Ann's Rock, nearly to the Plymouth shore and Manomet.

While the Connecticut was engaged in target practice with torpedoes on Aug. 2 one of the missiles sank, and Gunner's Mate George W. Fairey, a diver, was sent out with a boat's crew and diving apparatus to recover it. On his way down he signaled "O. K." There was a pause for a moment when he reached bottom, and then came a faint signal of danger. He was quickly pulled to the surface. Hastily opening the armor the men found Fairey unconscious, but still breathing. All efforts to resuscitate him failed. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is presumed that there was trouble in transmitting air, although there were no surface indications of any defect in the air tubes. The body was taken to the hospital ship Solace, and then sent to Fairey's sister, Mrs. E. R. Paulling, of Orangeburg, S.C.

For the review by the President, Aug. 5, the warships were ordered drawn up in double line and to be in full dress by eight o'clock Friday morning, Aug. 5. When the Mayflowers, bearing the President and his party, approached within saluting distance each vessel fired a national salute. As the Mayflower passed between the lines the rails were manned, officers being at their stations in full dress, and band and guard honors were paid the President.

Promptly upon the anchoring of the Mayflower Rear Admiral Schroeder, accompanied by his staff, the Second Division commander and the captains, went on board to pay their respects to the President, and, upon leaving the Mayflower, they assembled on board the flagship to receive the President. When the President visited the fleet the rails were again manned and a national salute fired.

When the Mayflower left port flying the President's flag all ships manned the rail together, fired national salute, and were ordered to illuminate ship from eight o'clock to ten o'clock in the evening.

The President landed shortly before eleven o'clock Friday morning, and was received at the dock at Provincetown by a brigade of bluejackets, commanded by Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., commanding the Connecticut. After reviewing the brigade the President went to the reception stand at the monument. Following the exercises

at the monument there was a banquet in the Town Hall, after which the President returned on the Mayflower to Beverly.

Selectmen of Provincetown went aboard the Connecticut, on Aug. 4, to tender the welcome of the town. Rear Admiral Schroeder received the committee, and in expressing his appreciation of their kindness referred to advantages of Cape Cod Bay as a drill ground for the fleet. During the visit of the Selectmen, there were formally presented to the Rear Admiral deeds to two plots of ground adjoining Evans Field, to be used by the fleet for athletic sports.

AN ACT OF BRAVERY COMMENDED.

Midshipman Raymond G. Thomas, U.S.N., has been commended by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet and Comdr. Harry Phelps, of the U.S.S. Culgoa, for his heroic conduct at the New York Navy Yard during the fire which occurred on July 26 in the ammunition lighter. The Midshipman was deficient in navigation at his recent examination, but on account of his extraordinary display of bravery he will probably be restored to his position in his class. In commenting on his conduct in face of great danger the Acting Secretary says: "While acts of heroism and praiseworthy conduct should be and are the rule, rather than the exception, among those in the naval service, it is particularly gratifying to the Department that one of your years should have so promptly and creditably discharged your duty as recited above. Such acts as these, aside from being commendable in themselves, indicate the qualities of character that would cause an officer to conduct himself in a similar manner in the face of great personal danger and responsibility in battle." The subjoined is a text of a letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet which gives an account of the incident:

U.S.S. Culgoa, Navy Yard, New York, July 26, 1910.
Sir: I have to make the following report regarding the conduct of Midshipman Raymond G. Thomas, U.S.N., during the fire which occurred this forenoon in an ammunition lighter alongside this vessel.

In the upper portion of deck of No. 2 hold were 2,100 tanks of 8-in. S.P. charges which were being transferred to a lighter alongside. After about 200 charges had been passed out, one charge ignited and set fire to the lighter and other charges causing a fierce flame. At the first alarm the men, working at the powder on board this ship, left the compartment which, beside the remaining powder, contained 1,000 gallons of gasoline.

Realizing the need of closing the cargo port door Midshipman Thomas entered the compartment to do so and found a tank of powder lying just inside the cargo port, which was just alongside the burning powder on the lighter, and already the wooden strips on its were smoking. This tank he seized and removed it to a place of safety, and, being unable to close the heavy door because of the intense heat, returned on deck and assisted in extinguishing the fire. His hands were burned by the tank. After opening it for examination the muslin bag was found to be slightly charged and I feel sure that it would soon have ignited and caused a fire in the hold compartment which might have had very serious results.

Midshipman Thomas's conduct in this emergency was very creditable to him and highly commendable and is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the commander-in-chief. I think it would be a graceful recognition of his services if the Department could overlook his deficiency in navigation at his recent examination and restore him to his position in his class. Very respectfully,

HARRY PHELPS, Commander, U.S.N., Commanding.
Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Connecticut.

ASSIGNMENTS OF SHIPS TO YARDS.

G. O. 71, Navy Department, July 8, 1910.

For periodic docking and repairs assigns vessels of the U.S. Navy to home yards. Reassignments under this order will take effect on July 1, 1910, except in the case of vessels undergoing repairs at their present home yards or upon which repairs at their present yards have been authorized, for which vessels the new assignment will take effect upon the completion of such repairs.

This order supersedes G.O. No. 45. We omit the alphabetical list of ships with yards assigned which follows in the order.

Vessels stationed on the Great Lakes or other inland waters, and for which a navy yard is not readily accessible, will be docked and repaired at such place and under such conditions as the Department may prescribe as occasion arises. The plans, patterns, etc., for these ships will be kept at yards indicated.

After assignment to the Atlantic Fleet, the Florida and Utah will be docked at Boston and the Delaware and North Dakota at Norfolk until docking facilities at New York become available, but navy yard repair work on these vessels will be done at New York.

In July, 1911, when the Atlantic Fleet is increased to twenty-one battleships, the Vermont will be assigned to Norfolk. Her present assignment to Philadelphia is therefore temporary, and her patterns, spare parts, etc., will not be transferred to Philadelphia.

For convenience of reference the vessels of the Navy are grouped below according to home yards:

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK.

Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Michigan, North Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.
Machias, Newport, Tacoma, Tonopah.
Burrows, Drayton, Mayrant, McCall, Morris, Paulding, Perkins, Roe, Sterett, Stiletto, Terry, Warrington.
Cuttlefish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula, Viper.
Celtic, Culgorn, Dixie, Panther, Solace, Vestal, 666.
Aileen, Apache, Boxer, Chickasaw, Constellation, Cumberland, Dolphin, Gloucester, Granite State, Hancock, Hawk, Mayflower, Narkeeta, Pawnee, Pentucket, Pontiac, Portsmouth, Powhatan, Reina Mercedes, Restless, Sandoval, Traffic, Wasp, Yankton.

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia.
Birmingham, Chester, Salem, Chicago, Des Moines, Ammen, Monaghan, Patterson, Walke, Trippie.
Bonita, Snapper, Stingray, Tarpon.
Constitution, Essex, Iwana, Nashville, Ranger, Scorpion, Sioux, Vesuvius, Wabash, Yantic.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Miantonomoh, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Vermont, Wisconsin.
Baltimore, Brooklyn, Columbia, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Terror.

Adams, Dorothea, Lancaster, Modoc, Samoset, Sylvia, Vixen, Yankee.

NAVY YARD, NORFOLK.

Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Castine, Isla de Cuba, Olympia, Ozark, Puritan, San Francisco, Tallahassee.
Flusser, Lamson, Manly, Preston, Reid, Smith, Somers, Grayling, Holland, Narwhal, Salmon, Seal, Skipjack, Sturgeon, Thrasher, Tuna.

Arethusa, Cyclops, Hector, Lebanon, Mars, Vulcan, Alice, Choctaw, Egret, Franklin, Hartford, Hercules, Ingalls, Mohawk, Oneida, Patuxent, Penacook, Richmond, Rocket, Severn, Siren, Standish, Sylph, Tecumseh, Triton, Wahneta.

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, Don Juan de Austria, Dubuque, Marietta, Paducah, Petrel, Wheeling.
Hannibal, Leonidas, Marcellus, Nero, Sterling, Eagle, Gopher, Hist, Patapsco, Southery, Topeka.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTON.

Bagley, Bailey, Barne, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, De Long, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Gwin, Macdonough, Mackenzie, McKee, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stockton, Stringham, Talbot, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes, Worden.

Ajax, Brutus, Caesar, Prairie, Alliance, Atlanta, Elfrida, Newark, Peoria, Potomac, Seabago, Texas, Uncas.

NAVAL STATION, PENSACOLA.

Accomac, Waban.
NAVAL STATION, NEW ORLEANS.
Amphitrite, Isla de Luzon, Alvarado, Huntress, Stranger.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST.

Osceola, Massasoit.

NAVAL YARD, MARE ISLAND, CAL.

California, Maryland, South Dakota, West Virginia, Glacier, Jupiter, Justin, Prometheus.

Annanolis, Bennington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Marblehead, Raleigh, Vicksburg, Yorktown.

Davis, Farragut, Fox, Goldsborough, Grampus, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Paul Jones, Perry, Pike, Preble, Rowan, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple.

Active, Alert, Buffalo, Fortune, Independence, Intrepid, Iris, Ironoquois, Locust, Manila, Navajo, Pensacola, Unadilla, Vigilant.

NAVAL YARD, PUGET SOUND.

Oregon, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Charleston, Milwaukee, St. Louis.
Chattanooga, Cheyenne, Galveston, Princeton.
Barracuda, Carp, Pickerel, Skate.
Ninsic, Pawtucket, Philadelphia, Saturn, Sotomomo, Supply.

NAVAL STATIONS, CAVITE AND OLONGAPO.

Albany, Helena, Monadnock, Monterey, New Orleans, New York, Wilmington.

Adder, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, Maccassar, Porpoise, Shark.

Arayat, Callao, El Cano, Mindoro, Pampanga, Panay, Paragua, Quirios, Samar, Villalobos.

Abarenda, Alexander, General Alava, Mohican, Nanshan, Piscataqua, Pompey, Rainbow, Rapido, Relief, Wompatack.

FREIGHT CHARGES FOR NAVY COAL.

A reduction of over a dollar a ton in the freight on coal carried in American bottoms to the naval coal depots, Mare Island and Tiburon, Cal., has been secured by Paymaster General Cowie, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. This is shown in the bids for transportation which were opened July 29. The correspondence with the American shipowners reveals the fact that the Paymaster General is somewhat of a "bargain hunter" when it comes to letting contracts for the Navy. Heretofore American steamers have never offered freight for less than \$7 per ton, and it had been contended most strongly by shipowners that they could not afford to carry coal to the Pacific coast at a lower rate. The acceptance of the American steamer at \$6.33 disproves this contention. It was found in opening the bids that four American bottoms were offered, one steamer at \$7, two sailing vessels at \$6.625 and one sailing vessel at \$6.

The lowest bid for August loading on foreign steamers was \$4.22 per ton, and fifty per cent. differential would make a rate of \$6.33 per ton for American bottoms. An offer made to E. F. Luckenbach on his American steamers at this rate was accepted by him on July 30. The sailing ship Acme at \$6 was also accepted, as this rate was well within the fifty per cent. differential. Inasmuch as one sailing vessel was offered at \$6, the Paymaster General made a counter offer to Arthur Sewall and Company for their two sailing ships at \$6, and was able to close a contract at this figure.

Commenting on the bids, the Paymaster General said: "The sending of a few bottoms to the Pacific coast, especially when these American bottoms have been offered at rates within the fifty per cent. allowance heretofore established, will materially strengthen the position of the Department in regard to its attitude toward the American marine, and at the same time should have a salutary effect upon shipping interests of the Pacific coast."

The statement of bids is as follows:

Foreign bidders: Benham and Boveson—Stratfieldian, 5,500 tons, Stratford, 5,500 tons, \$4.14; Afr. Monarch, 5,500 tons, \$4.73; Ir. Monarch, 6,000 tons, \$4.59; J. H. Winchester and Company—Crosshill, 7,000 tons, \$4.47; Dunedin, 6,000 tons, \$4.50; Jeannara, 5,200 tons, \$4.75.

American bidders: Philip Ruprecht—Acme, 5,000 tons, \$6; Arthur Sewall and Company—W. P. Frye, 5,000 tons, Ed. Sewall, 5,000 tons, \$6; E. F. Luckenbach—L. Luckenbach, 5,000 tons, \$6.33.

U.S. Shipping Company, four steamers at \$4.29: Howard Houlder and Part, four steamers at \$4.22.

HONORING THE FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion"—these words, said by a politically unauthoritative preacher, are said to have decided indirectly one of our closely contested Presidencies. But Professor Claxton's words from Tennessee before a thousand teachers against their national flag, however unquestioned by them, may prove as impotent now as idle tears; though we have heard of a man in his region, long since our Civil War, pronouncing against any united effort to help protect our national emblem from indignity or discredit. The battlefield nowadays is in the schoolroom or the legislative hall, or from the rostrum

alone, in states where an attempt failed to tear down our flag by war. Has the attempt to protect it by legislation also failed? Like cowardly children, the meanest hearts are shown by those who have been driven back from fruit raiding by afterward making faces and using foul language. Professor Claxton, 'tis hoped, will find few followers, but on the contrary will arouse reaction in favor of "the Red, the White and the Blue" throughout all the borders of our brave land. Yours enthusiastically,

B. J. LEBLAC.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The mail address of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet while in Cape Cod Bay will be Provincetown, Mass.

The Georgia left Philadelphia on July 30 for Tompkinsville, but returned to the Philadelphia Yard July 31 for minor repairs.

The U.S.S. Tallahassee was placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1, 1910.

The reports that the U.S.S. Cuttlefish went aground at Chesapeake Beach, some thirty miles below Annapolis, Md., were untrue. The vessel, under command of Lieut. F. V. McNair, arrived at the Naval Academy July 30, having been delayed at Chesapeake Beach on account of the running out of its batteries. This gave rise to the report that she had gone aground. Two submarines, the Tarantula and the Viper, helped the Cuttlefish to replenish her batteries.

A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the New York Board of Education, received a cablegram from Southampton, England, Aug. 1, stating that the training ship Newport had reached there, with all well.

Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer, U.S.N., formerly stationed in the Philippines, has taken charge as captain of the navy yard, New York, in the place of Capt. Burns T. Walling, who leaves Aug. 7 for Porto Rico. Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin B. McCormick reported Aug. 3 as head of the labor board and as senior assistant to Captain Van Duzer. Lieut. Thomas H. Taylor continues on duty as assistant to the captain of the yard.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop signed an order Aug. 3 providing for the construction at the New York Navy Yard of one of the two battleships authorized by the latest Naval Appropriation Act. The other vessel will be built by contract by a private shipbuilder. They will be of 27,000 tons displacement and will carry ten 14-inch guns.

The racing crew of the U.S.S. Indiana, attached to the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, won the intership boat race, open to the squadron, at Funchal, Aug. 1, for the Lysistrata Cup. The Iowa's crew came in second by about a half a boat's length. This crew had led to within about 100 yards of the finish, when the Indiana's boat put on a fine burst of speed and landed a winner. Many British residents were entertained on board the Indiana, the flagship, during the race, and there was great enthusiasm. The officers of the squadron were entertained by residents in the hills on the afternoons of July 28 and 31, and the civil governor gave a dinner and dance Aug. 1. The squadron sailed Aug. 2 for Horta, the Azores. The visit to Funchal was a great success and much appreciated by all.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry T. Baker, U.S.N., who was recently found guilty by a G.C.M. at the Puget Sound Navy Yard of making a false statement, was sentenced by the Secretary of the Navy. Acting Secretary Winthrop approved the sentence Aug. 1. The charges grew out of an answer made by Commander Baker to his commanding officer, in which he stated that his physical condition was better than it was. For this he was tried for falsehood. He has been under medical treatment at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Acting Secretary Winthrop decided Thursday, Aug. 4, that unpiping a pie-eating match is not a grave breach of military discipline. He did this in the case of Midshipman Herbert O. Roessch, who admits that he is guilty of this offense, and as a result the Superintendent of the Naval Academy asked the Acting Secretary to order a court-martial. This was refused by the Acting Secretary. In discussing the case, Mr. Winthrop made it plain that he did not think that pie-eating matches were in keeping with the dignity of a midshipman, and while he did not wish to be considered as putting his stamp of approval upon such forms of amusement at the Academy, he did not feel warranted in ordering a court-martial. He suggested to the Superintendent that it might be within the scope of his authority to administer a "punishment to fit the crime." Midshipman Roessch has not yet received his diploma, because he failed in his examination on Navigation.

The contract for the enlargement of the granite and concrete drydock No. 3, in the Norfolk Navy Yard, was let on Tuesday, Aug. 2, to William L. Miller, 19 Milk street, Boston, Mass., for \$533,784. Mr. Miller's bid was the only one within the appropriation for the work, which was \$550,000. Mr. Miller has just finished a sea wall at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has a plant and organization ready to begin operations on the new contract at once. The enlargement is to be effected by removing part of the side of the walls and the head of the dock, making it longer, wider and deeper, so that the dock will accommodate the largest vessels in the Navy. The proposals submitted under the Department's advertisement of July 2, 1910, were as follows: Item 2 contemplates the non-use of the dock for three months, instead of four, as is provided for in Item 1: The Foundation Company—Item 1, \$710,000; Item 2, \$740,000; S. Pearson and Son—Item 1, \$644,700; Item 2, \$674,700; James Stewart and Company—Item 1, \$647,941; Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation—Item 1, \$585,000; Item 2, \$600,000; McArthur Brothers—Item 1, \$589,500; Item 2, \$619,500; William L. Miller—Item 1, \$533,784; Item 2, \$554,784.

The G.C.M. at Newport, R.I., for the trial of Lieut. Grafton A. Beall, Jr., U.S.N., on charges of leaving his post and sleeping while on duty on board the U.S.S. Delaware on July 5 last, while the ship was at Hampton Roads, ended July 29. Testimony was given by Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, Comdr. William M. Cross and Mids. James B. Glennon, all of the U.S.S. Delaware, for the prosecution. For the defense three witnesses were called—the accused himself, Seaman James L. Sheridan, acting quartermaster on the Delaware, who was on watch with Lieutenant Beall, and Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet. The defendant claimed that after relieving Midshipman Glennon as officer of the deck, on the morning of July 5, he became sick and had to leave the deck for some time, becoming so ill that he lost consciousness, and remembered nothing until Lieutenant Commander Gherardi, his relief, awoke him some time later. Sheridan testified that he found the Lieutenant in his room with his head down, his arms folded, his eyes

closed and very pale. He answered Sheridan in a peculiar sort of voice, it was testified. Lieutenant Beall's counsel was Lieut. Walter S. Anderson, Capt. Frank C. Lander, U.S.M.C., and Arthur B. Lafaz, of New York.

The Navy Department has received a report on the recent cruise of the submarine Salmon from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy, Mass., to Hamilton, Bermuda, and return. The report was from Lieut. David A. Weaver, U.S.N., now on inspection duty at Quincy, who is slated to command the new submarine when she is placed in commission in the Navy. The Salmon left Quincy on July 5 with twenty-one persons aboard. On the cruise a distance of 1,514 miles was covered, and 7,250 gallons of gasoline were used. While in Bermuda her gasoline tanks were replenished and a few minor repairs were made. "The cruise demonstrated," Lieutenant Weaver said, "that a submarine can go to sea and is habitable, the degree of comfort depending upon the length of the cruise and the weather conditions. In a gale at sea I consider a boat of the Salmon type as safe or safer than any other type of seagoing craft of 288 tons displacement." The Salmon returned to Quincy on July 17 in perfect condition. Asst. Naval Constr. Donald R. Battles, U.S.N., who made the trip, said in a report to the Department that the Salmon returned in good order and was prepared if necessary to duplicate the trip. The tug Underwriter accompanied the Salmon as a precaution, but her services were not needed.

The American schooner Westward, owned by A. S. Cochran, of New York, started from Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3, with the yachts Germania, Cicely and Susanna in the race for the Kaiser's Cup over a course of forty-seven miles. The breeze was light, and all the contestants set every yard of canvas which would draw. The Westward won the race, finishing sixty-two seconds in front of the Germania. The Cicely was third.

David Campbell, Chief of the Fire Department of Portland, Ore., in speaking of the aid rendered there recently by U.S. bluejackets on the Yorktown during a fire, says: "Men never worked more faithfully and efficiently in the face of danger than that band of bluejackets which came to our assistance July 13. Their discipline was perfect, each individual acted with courage and precision. Not one instance of any kind came to my notice but reflected the highest credit on the men. I saw those boys going right in alongside of our firemen where the danger was greatest, never flinching and never hesitating where there was opportunity to accomplish anything. Many of them were barefooted, as they work on decks, and they scaled ladders like the most experienced firemen. I saw some of them standing at their posts helping us fight, when the draft was so great that it sucked from their heads those little white hats and swept them into the flames, while the heat sent back was blistering to men who wore the heavy firemen's helmets. But the brave bluejackets seemed to have no limit to their endurance. There was nothing they would not attempt. We firemen have a warm spot in our hearts for that band that came from the warships last night. Portland owes them a deep debt of gratitude, which should be expressed in some form that will be a lasting testimonial to their courage."

Dock Commissioner Tomkins, of New York, states that among the plans which he is considering is one for a drydock that would be of sufficient size to accommodate large vessels, such as the Lusitania and the Mauretania, which at present have no place to haul out near New York city. He thought such a dock would be a source of profit to the city. Engineers are engaged in making preliminary surveys in order to find out the best place for a dock.

BRITISH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

In the British naval maneuvers, July 13-18, the plan was that "Blue," an inferior force, was to raid "Red" territory, capture merchant ships and destroy both trade and warships. The "Red" territory was the southwest of Ireland, extreme north of Scotland and the east coasts of England and France. "Blue" was allotted a meager portion of the southwest coast of Scotland. The forces employed were: "Blue" (the enemy)—Fifteen battleships, seven armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, twenty-eight destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines, with a suitable number of repair ships and fleet auxiliaries; "Red" (the defenders) had twenty-seven battleships, twenty-one armored cruisers, fourteen protected cruisers, sixty-eight destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines, repair ships and fleet auxiliaries. Therefore "Red" had an immensely superior force numerically, and, as his fleet included the latest ships, also individually. The respective admirals in command were: "Blue," Admiral Sir E. P. H.M.S. Exmouth; "Red," Admiral Sir W. May, H.M.S. Dreadnought.

As told by a correspondent of the Hampshire Telegraph, "war" was declared at 4 a.m., July 13, and by 9 a.m. all "Red's" battle-ships and cruisers had put to sea to find the enemy and patrol the trade routes. Before noon the sixth cruiser squadron of five Mediterraneans, proceeding north, were sighted. The enemy turned and dashed south, with the King Alfreys and reinforcements in hot pursuit. All day "Blue" bore south, and no opportunity of shaking his pursuers seemed possible. With nightfall it seemed that escape would be very improbable. A division of the battle fleet had been detached, and under the rear admiral of the Hibernia were waiting on the south side of St. George's Channel for "Blue" to make his appearance. "Blue" anticipated this move, so with every light extinguished he made for the Irish coast and "played possum," and when day dawned the only ships visible to the battleships were the supposed chasing cruisers. First point to the invaders.

At 2 a.m. on Thursday the battleship Britannia and the Liverpool bark Loch Trol came into collision. The battleship lost a 3-pounder gun and two boats; no lives were lost. Thursday was spent cruising off Ireland. At dark all ships prepared for the destroyers, several of whom had been sighted stealing southward. Several destroyers enlivened the routine by impromptu actions, the night's work resulting in a loss of eight destroyers (Blue) and six destroyers (Red).

Friday was spent searching for the enemy. At day-light on Saturday the Mediterranean cruisers were sighted south of the English Channel. They had steamed round Ireland. The Reds lost one ship, the Donegal. Several ships hastened to avenge her loss, but the Mediterranean cruisers successfully made off. The search was continued the remainder of the day, but with no results until Sunday morning. A quick chase and a short battle accounted for the enemy's flagship (the Bacchante), but she rendered a good account of herself and claimed to have captured the Leviathan. The next to fall was the

Essex. This left the Lancaster and Aboukir still at large and well ahead, but five of "Red's" armored cruisers were well warmed for the chase; peace was, however, declared before the "chase" was overhauled.

Meanwhile, in the far north, the Atlantic fleet cruiser squadron ("Blue") being sighted by the second cruiser squadron ("Red") there was another chase and running fight, and before the enemy could return to their own base (Oban) two of them had been captured—the Black Prince and the Argyll—with no loss to the defenders. Shortly after 9 a.m. Sunday the invaders made their first appearance, fifteen battleships, three protected cruisers and three transports (armored cruisers). Leaving Oban, a course was shaped for the Irish Channel, to run down the east coast of Ireland, but they were soon sighted by the Indomitable and Dreadnoughts, who warned the "Red" battle fleet of their approach. Sunday was spent by "Red" in collecting his scattered forces and assembling off the southeast of Ireland, while all the larger vessels in the north followed the invaders, but out of their sight. "Blue," caught between two fires, did not reach the south of Ireland till past midnight Sunday, and he then altered his course to the westward.

At day dawn, lying well under the land were "Red's" battle fleet. To his rear slowly came the six Dreadnoughts. His only alternative was to fight. "Red" had twenty-four battleships all told, eighteen of whom were alongside him, while two trios of Dreadnoughts were making one for his van and one for his rear. Shortly before half-past three on Monday the battle commenced. Leading the defenders was the King Edward VII., flagship of Vice Admiral Sir B. Milne, the place of honor in the invaders' line being occupied by the Prince of Wales, Vice Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg. When the action first commenced it was just light enough for the belligerents to see each other, and a heavy wind sprang up. This, combined with the usual Atlantic swell, caused a little annoyance. On the wind-swept seas the fleets presented a magnificent spectacle, the firing of the guns adding considerably to the spectacular effect. The Prince of Wales, bearing the brunt of fire from Dreadnoughts on her starboard side and the King Edward on her port, left the line flying the "out of action" flag after twenty minutes' firing. The next in her line to go was the Venerable, followed shortly by "Blue's" flagship, the Exmouth (Admiral Sir E. Poe). The three rear Dreadnoughts next turned their attention to the transports, lying under the lee of their battle fleet. A few minutes' firing sufficed those three, and from thence onward ships fell in quick succession on both sides. At five o'clock the commander-in-chief considered a decisive result had been arrived at, and signaled the "cease fire."

"Blue" (the enemy) had lost every vessel of his fleet. In under two hours he had lost fifteen battleships (his entire battle fleet) and three armored cruisers, acting as transports. "Red" had lost a like number of battleships, consisting chiefly of the Majestics, one of whom only escaped. Two Dreadnought battleships were also "earmarked." In no case did the torpedo flotillas engage with the larger ships, and the losses of those craft were due to each other's fighting abilities, combined occasionally with the assistance of scouts. The submarines and torpedo-boats were detailed as coast defense vessels, and as the invaders did not make any raids their job was a sinecure.

The British naval maneuvers of 1910 were participated in by 401 ships of war, which is just twenty-seven vessels more than were engaged in the combined practice and drill in the North Sea last year. The United Service Gazette, which stands for sane military and naval preparedness as against a mad zeal to create an unreasonably heavy fleet preponderance, says: "Strangely enough, the mobilizing of this huge fleet, which makes that of any one of the great naval Powers insignificant, and outnumbers and outweighs any possible combination of two of them at the present time, synchronizes with the fatuous appeal for a cool hundred million pounds to be spent in defensive work. Even were it practicable to raise such a sum, the nation generally would utterly deny the necessity. Indeed, with this great fleet before it, the people would rub their eyes and wonder what all the outcry is about. In the days of old no one doubted that one Englishman was equal to two foreigners, and Sir Francis Drake had no hesitation in pitting his cockle-boats against the great Spanish galleons. It looks now as if Britons have become so chicken-hearted that it requires two to stand up before one foreigner. In no other way can all the outcry be explained. And the worst of it is that such an expenditure would be utterly useless for the purpose. The suggested outlay on our part would be followed by similar expenditure by other nations, and so the insensate arming would go on until the burden would precipitate that war which it was intended to prevent. Timid people, whose minds are being unblinded by the bare possibility of an invasion, may find some consolation in the knowledge that even if the present German fleet were doubled it would still have 70,000 tons less displacement than the British fleet now engaged in maneuvers."

AUTOMOBILES FOR WAR.

The Scientific American gives an account of the experiments made by Major Davidson, of the Northwestern Military Academy, with rapid fire guns mounted on automobiles with the cadets from the institution. Some very interesting as well as valuable tests of the automobile as a balloon destroyer have been carried out. Three automobiles have been used, each seating four cadets and mounting a .30 caliber automatic rapid fire gun over the engine. The tents and blankets are strapped on the car; the personal clothing, cooking utensils, etc., to the running board, and compartments made for carrying 5,000 rounds of ammunition are arranged under the rear seat. The Scientific American says:

"With this extra equipment, totaling between 400 and 500 pounds in weight, this automobile corps of two machines, with a crew of four cadets in each, completed the strenuous run of the Glidden tour from Cincinnati to Chicago via Dallas, Tex. Field conditions were maintained and country traversed which would be a tax on even horse-drawn artillery. The carriages were driven and operated by amateurs, and at the completion of the 2,850 miles the machines were found by careful examination to be in perfect running condition, and aside from the scars, due to a run through partially roadless country, were ready for immediate field service."

"The results of the experiment clearly demonstrate that not only would the automobile be a ready but effective means for keeping in touch with moving aerial craft, where roads are in normal condition, but that the rapidity of fire would be such that military automobiles must be reckoned with as weapons against airships and aeroplanes."

"It is, furthermore, a question whether such a balloon destroying battery would not be an effective addition to

the fighting force in almost any portion of our country a large part of the year, and in some parts throughout the twelve months. The rapidity with which it can cover ordinary country is far greater than could possibly be secured through horse-drawn carriages, and its work could be confined to country best suited for its operation. In fact, with the use of windlass attachments, which Major Davidson has by a very simple projection to the wheel hubs arranged on the machines, the carriages will pull themselves out of the deepest mud holes, and while there may be a loss of a few moments in a place of this kind, the time is more than made up by the speed maintained when hard ground is found."

"Exhaustive experiments have demonstrated that when roads are in such condition that the automobile cannot at least maintain three to four miles an hour they are practically impassable for any other kind of vehicle; that with the exception of possibly a few weeks in the spring the automobile will negotiate all ordinary mud and snow, while if the roads be in the condition in which they can usually be found throughout the country nine months of the year a speed of from twenty to forty-five miles an hour can be readily maintained. The argument frequently put forward regarding the puncturing of tires could, in war time, be easily offset either by the use of semi-pneumatic or, in fact, solid tires at the sacrifice of only a few miles per hour of speed, and at a slightly greater jar to the carriage."

"The experiments are to be continued through the summer at the different Army maneuvers, and much valuable information will be in the hands of the War Department at the close of the season's work as to the value of the automobile as an adjunct to the military service in a country noted for its poor roads."

Lieutenant Waldeyer, writing in the *Jahrbücher*, says that the battle of the Yalu, in the Chino-Japanese war, was taken as proof that warships would not be destroyed by gun fire, and there was nothing in the Spanish-American War to lead definitely to any other conclusion. And yet, in the battle of Tsushima, the torpedo and the ram played no part, and gun fire was the sole agent for the destruction of the Russian ships. He considers, therefore, that it is peculiarly interesting to study the reason for this situation, and, with that object, he explains the characteristics of naval ordnance, the discussions which have arisen with regard to men and secondary armaments, expressing the view that the main guns may reach a caliber of 14-inch, and the secondary one of 8-inch. The physiognomy of the Dreadnought changed altogether the characteristics of the battleships of the world, increasing the number of big guns very largely in proportion to all other guns, and the German officer does not doubt that this development was right and necessary. It is often remarked, he says, that shooting at sea is entirely based upon right observation, which he thinks is easier at sea than on land, and he attaches more importance to what he calls concentration of strength than concentration of fire.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy Table on page 1477:

South Dakota and Washington, sailed Aug. 1 from San Francisco, Cal., for target practice. Glacier, arrived Aug. 2 at San Francisco, Cal. Mayflower, arrived Aug. 2 at San Francisco, Cal. Marietta, sailed Aug. 2 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Rainbow, Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Chauncey, arrived Aug. 3 at Shanghai, China. Chester, arrived July 31 on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Marcellus, arrived Aug. 2 at Newport News, Va. Wolverine, sailed Aug. 3 from Marinette, Wis., for Cheboygan, Wis. Birmingham, sailed Aug. 3 from Newport, R.I., for the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. North Dakota, arrived Aug. 3 at Newport, R.I. Prairie, arrived Aug. 3 at Bradford, R.I. New York, arrived Aug. 3 at Cavite, P.I. Charleston and New Orleans, sailed Aug. 4 from Chemulpo, Korea, for Tsingtau, China. Wheeling, Petrel, sailed Aug. 4 from Hong Kong, China, for Singapore, Straits Settlements. Dolphin, sailed Aug. 4 from Gloucester, Mass., for Boston, Mass. California, arrived at Mare Island Aug. 4. Prairie, sailed from Newport for New York Aug. 4. Minnesota, Vermont, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia, arrived at Rockport, Aug. 4. Lebanon, arrived at Boston Aug. 4. Albany, sailed from Bremerton for Honolulu Aug. 4. Wolverine, arrived at Cheboygan Aug. 4. Birmingham, arrived at Southern Drill Grounds Aug. 4. Dolphin and Mayflower, arrived at Provincetown Aug. 5. Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, arrived at Horta Aug. 5.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET, U.S.S. CONNECTICUT, FLAGSHIP.

1. Lieut. Col. L. C. Lucas, U.S.M.C., was, on June 24, 1910, detached from duty as fleet marine officer, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. 2. Major G. C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., was, on July 21, 1910, assigned to duty as fleet marine officer, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. 3. Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., was, on July 30, 1910, detached from duty as chief of staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

4. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., was, on July 30, 1910, assigned to duty as chief of staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

SEATON SCHROEDER, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

S.O. 52, JULY 9, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This order announces the assignment of call letters which supersede all previous assignments for vessels in the Atlantic.

G.O. 71, JULY 8, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This order appears on page 1469 of this issue.

G.O. 73, JULY 13, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The operation, care and maintenance of all drydock pumping plants is assigned to the hull division of the manufacturing department.

A large navy yard, where the extent of work justifies it, and a second machine shop, where advisable, should be maintained and operated as an inside shipfitters' shop by the hull division of the manufacturing department.

BECKMAN WINTHROP, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 29.—Comdr. F. M. Bennett detached duty as inspector in charge of the 7th Lighthouse District, Key West, Fla., and wait orders.

Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker, when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., granted leave one month.

Naval Constr. R. M. Watt detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to special duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor detached duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerk T. S. Coulbourn appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Panther.

Paymr. Clerk J. B. Roache appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settle accounts Hancock.

Paymr. Clerk B. E. Martin appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settle accounts of yard craft, submarines, naval reserve ships, and Naval Hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JULY 30.—Comdr. J. D. McDonald detached duty command Chattanooga; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. H. Rodman detached duty command Cleveland; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. B. K. Johnson detached duty Cleveland; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. K. Jones detached duty Chattanooga; to home and wait orders.

Ensign W. C. I. Stiles detached duty Chattanooga; to duty Maryland.

Ensign C. C. Baughman detached duty Chattanooga; to duty Colorado.

Ensign G. A. Alexander detached duty Chattanooga; to duty Pennsylvania.

Ensign J. M. Schelling detached duty Cleveland; to duty California.

Ensign J. J. London detached duty Chattanooga; to home and wait orders.

Ensigns L. M. Stevens, J. B. Rhodes and R. T. Keiran detached duty Cleveland; to duty California.

Midzn. H. H. Fox, upon expiration of sick leave, to duty Pennsylvania.

Asst. Surg. R. J. Stratton to duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Gun. H. Bick and Chief Mach. C. A. Rowe detached duty Cleveland; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. D. Mullan detached duty California; to home and wait orders.

Mach. H. Champeno detached duty Chattanooga; to duty California.

Mach. M. Huber detached duty Cleveland; to duty California.

Mach. O. Johnson detached duty California; to home and wait orders.

JULY 31.—SUNDAY.

AUG. 1.—Capt. B. A. Fiske detached duty command Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Pharm. T. W. Scott, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., granted sick leave three months.

Paymr. Clerk J. C. Waters appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty West Virginia.

AUG. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Traut detached duty Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as naval attaché, Berlin, Germany.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Fawel detached duty Pennsylvania, and will continue treatment Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Graham detached duty Tennessee; to duty Pennsylvania as ordnance officer.

Lieut. W. O. Spears detached duty West Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. S. Sparrow detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Tennessee as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. H. G. Sparrow detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty Tennessee as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. G. W. S. Castle detached duty New Jersey; to duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material, Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., and of the Pittsburgh district.

Lieut. L. J. Wallace detached duty West Virginia; to duty Glacier as executive and navigator.

Surg. A. Farenholt detached duty Maryland; to duty California.

Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted sick leave three months.

Chap. A. W. Stone detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Pennsylvania.

Gun. J. C. O'Meara, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to duty South Dakota.

Carp. F. X. Maher detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Washington.

AUG. 3.—Comdr. B. F. Hutchison, Comdr. H. G. Gates, Comdr. L. M. Nulton, Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw, Comdr. R. H. Jackson and Comdr. F. B. Bassett, Jr., commissioned commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer detached duty New Jersey, and when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., granted sick leave two months.

Midshipman L. W. Greno discharged treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Midshipman J. S. Hatcher detached duty Delaware, and resignation accepted to take effect Aug. 6, 1910.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. R. Dykes detached duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., and granted sick leave two months, with permission to go abroad.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached duty Cleveland; to duty naval hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Smith detached duty Chattanooga; to duty naval hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. G. Omelveny appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Aug. 2, 1910.

Paymr. H. D. Lamar commissioned a paymaster in the Navy from Sept. 15, 1909.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. S. Zane commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from May 25, 1910.

Asst. Paymrs. A. G. Hearne, H. B. Randal, H. C. Shaw, H. R. Snyder, G. S. Wood and U. R. Zivinskas, commissioned assistant paymasters in the Navy from Aug. 2, 1910.

Chief Bsns. D. Montague discharged treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., for treatment.

Chief Mach. W. James to duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery, William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Mach. G. S. Bingham commissioned a chief machinist in the Navy from May 11, 1910.

Paymr. Clerk P. R. Halleran resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Delaware, accepted, to take effect Aug. 3, 1910.

Paymr. Clerk T. S. Coulbourn orders of July 29, 1910, duty Panther, revoked, and appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty.

AUG. 4.—Ensign J. C. Sumpter to Washington, D.C., examination for promotion and upon completion to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.

Ensign H. E. Wele detached temporary duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia; to duty Prairie.

Ensign D. G. Copeland detached temporary duty, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington; to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., for instruction.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to temporary duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Pay Insp. W. J. Littell to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, New York.

Pay Insp. J. A. Mudd, detached duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, New York, settle accounts, and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 27.—Capt. D. P. Hall, inspector of target practice, ordered to proceed to Wintrop, Md., for purpose of inspecting rifle range at that place.

JULY 28.—Major Dan Williams granted leave from Aug. 5 to Sept. 1, 1910, both inclusive.

Capt. W. E. Nau, A.Q.M., orders July 19, 1910, modified so

as to direct him to proceed to Manila, P.I., via Army transport of Aug. 5, 1910.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, leave granted under date of July 11, 1910, modified so as to take effect from date of acceptance.

First Lieut. E. B. Miller ordered to marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for purpose of resuming duties at that place.

Second Lieut. A. J. White leave for one month from Aug. 1, 1910, modified so as to take effect from date of acceptance.

JULY 30.—Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole ordered to proceed to Asheville and Brevard, N.C., for the purpose of locating a site for camp of instruction.

First Lieut. E. B. Miller ordered to report to president marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., 10 a.m., Aug. 3, 1910, for continuance of examination for promotion.

AUG. 2.—Col. F. L. Denny, Q.M., orders July 19, 1910, modified so as to direct him to leave Washington for San Francisco, Cal., for duty, not later than Aug. 8, 1910.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, A.Q.M., orders July 19, 1910, further modified so as to direct him to leave Washington, D.C., in time to embark on the S.S. Mongolian on Aug. 12, 1910.

Major W. G. Powell, A.P.M., ordered to pay commands at marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, Va., for month of July 1910.

Capt. L. M. Harding, retired, appointed judge advocate general court-martial, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to take effect Aug. 15, vice 1st Lieut. Ward Ellis, relieved.

First Lieut. Ward Ellis relieved on Aug. 15, 1910, from duty as judge advocate of general court-martial in session at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

AUG. 4.—First Lieut. Robert Titton appointment post quartermaster at marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston.

First Lieut. C. F. Williams, navy yard, N.C., granted leave for one month and ten days from Sept. 7.

Major W. C. Neville leave for one month from date of acceptance, to take effect upon completion of duties as member of Marine Examining Board, now in session at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 28.—Capt. S. B. Winram granted ten days' leave.

JULY 29.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. B. Robinson granted twenty days' leave.

AUG. 1.—Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty granted ten days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. Henry Ulke granted fifteen days' leave commencing Aug. 5.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. N. B. Hall granted eight days' leave commencing Aug. 3.

The transfer of the School of Instruction of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service from its present location in Arundel Cove, Curtis Creek, Md., to New London, Conn., became a certainty on Aug. 1, 1910, when old Fort Trumbull passed from the War Department to the Treasury Department. The training of cadets for the Revenue Cutter Service was authorized in 1876 and the first cadet appointed the following year. The topsail schooner Dobbins was fitted out as a practice ship, and at first her headquarters were at Baltimore. After her first cruise, however, she made her headquarters at New Bedford, Mass. In 1878 the Dobbins was replaced by the Baltimore-built bark Chase, which was stationed in the winter at New Bedford until 1890. When it was decided to fill vacancies in the lowest grade of the line by Naval Academy graduates who desired to transfer the Chase went out of commission for four years. At the end of that time she went into commission again and the time was spent cruising in European and West Indian waters, laying up at Southern ports when it was found necessary to give theoretical instruction as well as practical work. The Chase was in turn succeeded by the Itasca, formerly the gunboat Bancroft, and was turned over to the Revenue Cutter Service by the Navy Department.

Vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service are now flying a new flag. By order of President Taft the distinctive emblem of the Revenue Cutter Service has been added to the Revenue Cutter flag. This emblem, consisting of the motto of the Service, "Semper paratur," with the date of the establishment, 1790, in a circle between two crossed anchors, is emblazoned on the right side of the flag. Mr. Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, established the flag of the Service by an official order on Aug. 1, 1799. It consists of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union containing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field.

The U.S. revenue cutter Perry, Capt. F. J. Haake, was wrecked on July 26 last on the dangerous reef at Tonki Point, on the east coast of St. Paul Island, one of the Pribilof group, in Alaska, and is a total loss. No lives were lost. The news reached the Treasury Department from Capt. Daniel P. Foley, on board the cutter Tahama, the senior officer of the Bering Sea fleet, and was sent by telegraph by way of Nome. The Perry, after she ran on the reef, filled with water quickly, and there was no wrecking appliance in the neighborhood. Captain Foley, after visiting her, ordered that she be stripped and abandoned. The Perry carried fifty officers and men. Captain Haake was assigned as an aid to Captain Foley and the men were distributed on other vessels. The Perry was engaged in protecting the herds of seals from Japanese poachers. It is very foggy there during July and August and the cutters have to keep close to shore, for in such weather the poachers always are busiest. There are no lighthouses, fog signals, buoys or other aids to navigation. Several years ago the U.S.S. Adams went ashore on the same reef, but was floated without being damaged seriously. The Perry was built in 1884 at Buffalo and originally was assigned to duty on the Great Lakes. She is 161 feet long. In 1893 she was transferred to the Pacific coast, where she performed valuable duties in Alaskan waters. During recent winters the Perry was stationed at San Pedro, Cal. She was the first vessel this year to capture a Japanese poacher, the Tokio Haru, seized for illegal fishing June 26 last.

All of the officers and men of the Perry have been assigned to other duties. Capt. S. J. Haake, R.S.C., has been assigned as aid to the commander of the fleet and station at Unalaska. First Lieut. of Engrs. F. M. Schoenborn, R.C.S., chief engineer of the Perry, has been detailed as assistant chief engineer of the fleet. The other officers of the Perry, whose new detail is not known at the Department, were 2d Lieut. E. S. Addison, 2d Lieut. R. L. Waische, R. L. Jack, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes and 3d Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle.

The Revenue Cutter Service on Aug. 4 celebrated the 113th anniversary of its existence. From the Bering Sea to California, and throughout the Atlantic waters, the officers and crew of every vessel observed the holiday under orders from President Taft and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. The day was also observed at the headquarters of the Service in Washington.

The ceremonies at the headquarters and aboard each of the cutters included the reading of an address written by 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. M. Green. In his address Lieutenant Green recited the history of the revenue cutter and their men, and naturally found much to be proud of in the part that the Service had taken in the history of the country.

The revenue cutter Apache has been ordered to Washington on the 12th and 13th instant, for the purpose of patrolling the regatta held on those dates.

The revenue cutter Pamlico, on July 30, floated the schooner Robert Brattan, which had run aground in the channel off Newbern.

The Rash left Unalaska on July 12, having on board the United States Circuit Court, U.S. Marshal, and various officials of the court, bound for Bristol where sessions of the court will be held.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. U. Uberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

MCLOLLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MARINER—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Caren. On Alaskan cruise.

MOWAH—1st Lieut. W. M. Munter. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMlico—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Wrecked at Touki Point, St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 26, 1910.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaskan cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. On Alaskan cruise.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Neath Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 2, 1910.

After nine innings in one of the most interesting games of the season, July 26. Elizabeth City and U.S. receiving ship Franklin stood 3 to 3, the game being called on account of darkness.

Wednesday the officers of the U.S.R.S. Franklin entertained at dinner Miss Elizabeth Galt, Miss Alice Old, Miss Jean Cooke, Chaplain Charlton, Paymaster Foxwell, Surgeons Jenkins and Mears.

Alsop and Pierce, of Newport News, have been awarded the contract for the 400 feet of sea wall extending north from the mouth of the fitting-out basin at the navy yard. The contract price is \$65,000. It is the intention of the Government to replace the whole of the present wall between the fitting-out basin and the northern end of the yard, but only the amount comprised in the present contract will be built this year.

Target No. 11, the third in a series under construction at the yard for maneuvers, was launched Saturday, No. 12. All are to be finished by the middle of August, if possible. The Italian cruiser-coller Sterope, Count Francisco di Casteloro commanding, arrived at Lambert's Point Friday to load coal for an Italian port. The men were given shore leave.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Douglas, of the Pensacola Naval Station, was a recent recipient of a handsome silver loving cup, at a meeting of citizens of Warrington in their Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. A. G. Fell, master mechanic at the yard, made a laudatory presentation speech, warmly seconded by Admiral Young, who said that Commander Douglas was one of the most loyal officers who had ever served him in the Navy, and that on account of valuable suggestions made to him by Commander Douglas when he assumed command of the navy yard he was enabled to make greater progress in recommending improvements

PINE CAMP, NEW YORK.

For the second time the large tract of land known as Pine Camp, in Jefferson county, N.Y., is being used for joint maneuvers for the Army and the National Guard, under command of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, who also had command when the first encampment was held in 1908. Since the 1908 maneuvers important changes have been made at the camp. Ten miles of water pipe, reaching from springs far beyond the camp site, have been laid. Through these pipes water is forced by a steam engine to a 60,000 gallon steel water tank on the "hogsback," where it is distributed to the camp sites of the various organizations by smaller pipes. These pipes are buried in the sand and the water is cooler than it was during the maneuvers of 1908. A hundred or more bathhouses have been erected during the spring. The railroad company has built about two miles of track into the camp, and the quartermaster's department has erected large platforms with three hundred foot ramps for the unloading of horses and mules direct from the cars. Incinerating plants to dispose of all refuse and garbage have been erected under the direction of the medical department to insure a more perfect sanitation. The railroad bisects the camp in the rear, the camp being about half a mile from the main line.

An experiment is to be made this year in the form of an automobile surveying outfit for the engineers. The outfit is carried by auto, and engineers officers believe that a larger territory can be covered and a more accurate survey made than with mounted men. A detachment of engineers, previous to the opening of camp, has been at work, surveying the camp sites and locating boundary lines, and two companies from the 24th U.S. Infantry cleared the land of brush in the vicinity of the camp site.

By the purchase of some 4,000 additional acres, not included in the original survey, the War Department has secured a valuable site for a target range. A range of hills offers a natural stop for rifle bullets, or the heavier charges of artillery, and a range of three or more miles can be secured. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., when he visited the site some time since, was very much impressed with it. The maneuver site in all covers about 10,000 acres, consisting of some worthless sand, some woodland and other fairly good pasture land. The average price paid was \$6.66 cents an acre. In all the land cost about \$70,000. The country is low, flat, covered with shifting sand, huckleberry bushes, scrub pine and wire grass. In its rear is Black River, on the other side of which is as fertile farming country as there is in the state. The wind has blown the sand into drifts in places and the "hogsback," on which General Grant has established his headquarters, is an elevation about fifty feet high and with an almost perpendicular face, caused by the sand being blown by the wind. It is about 300 yards long and in its rear is the river.

GENERAL GRANT IN COMMAND.

Major General Grant on Aug. 1 officially assumed command of the camp of instruction, and issued the following order: The camp will be officially known as "Camp of Instruction, Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y."

The address of post, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, and railroad station, is Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y.

The following staff is announced:

Staff—Col. George Andrews, A.G.; Col. George F. Chase, I.G. and provost marshal; Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, chief Q.M.; Col. James N. Allison, chief C.S.; Col. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon; Major William B. Rochester, chief quartermaster; Capt. Amos A. Fries, chief engineer officer; Capt. Walter M. Whiney, chief O.O.; Capt. George E. Mitchell, chief S.O.; Major Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., chief umpire.

Major Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., acting inspector general, to the inspector general; Major Charles Willcox, M.C., assistant to chief surgeon and attending surgeon; Major F. P. Reynolds, M.C., sanitary inspector; Major James S. Wilson, M.C., commanding sanitary hospital; Major William W. Reno, M.C., sanitary officer; Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, Gen. Staff, assistant to the chief umpire; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., assistant to the adjutant general, and A.D.C.; Capt. Bryant H. Wells, Q.M.D., assistant to chief quartermaster; 2d Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, battalion Q.M. and C.S.; 10th Cav., assistant to the chief quartermaster; 2d Lieut. Walton Goodwin, jr., battalion Q.M. and C.S., 5th Inf., assistant to the chief commissary; 2d Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, 5th Inf., assistant to the chief signal officer.

Umpires and Instructors—Major Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav.; Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf.; Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., 8th Cav.; Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf.; Paul E. Malone, 27th Inf.; William E. Welsh, 30th Inf.; Hume W. Wise, 9th Inf.; Ernest L. Phillips, 13th Cav.; Manus McCloskey, 4th Field Art.; George E. Mitchell, Signal Corps; George E. Thorne, 24th Inf.; Louis T. Boiscaen, 6th Field Art.; George L. Townsend, 1st Inf.; Leslie A. L. Chapman, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 2d Inf.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon of the camp, has left no stone unturned to promote camp hygiene and sanitation. Refuse, rubbish and slops are burned on the spot. Even the cans which hold tinned supplies are purified by fire and then dumped miles away from the camp. Colonel Huff has one permanent hospital and several field hospitals correctly equipped, and rigid inspections of each camp are made and instruction given in sanitary matters. Every organization has its own kitchen, scientifically constructed.

There is a division field bakery manned by a detachment from the Training field bakery for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., and under the immediate supervision of Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., C.S., U.S.A., who is designated as instructor in field cooking and baking. This bakery turns out 3,000 loaves a day.

A recreation and assembly tent for the benefit and entertainment of enlisted men has been established near the 5th U.S. Infantry camp. The tent is under the immediate supervision of Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, 5th Inf.

A veterinary field hospital is established near the camp of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, under immediate charge of Veterinarian Charles D. McMurdo, 10th Cav.

The first period of instruction was ordered to begin on Monday, Aug. 1, and previous to that time General Grant and staff were fixed in their headquarters, and the Regular troops were all under canvas. The latter consisted of the following: 24th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. A. R. Paxton, in the absence of Col. William Paulding, who is ill; 5th Infantry, Col. C. Cowles; 10th Cavalry, Col. T. W. Jones; Cos. B and C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, from Washington Barracks, D.C.; Battery D, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va.; one-half Co. C, Hosp. Corps, Tacoma Park, D.C., and Co. A, Sig. Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES.

The plan of instruction is recognized as one best adapted to furnish the most practical instruction to the National Guard in the limited time they have for learning. The schedule of exercises laid out for the Regular troops is as follows:

Cavalry and Infantry.

First Period—Formation for Attack and Defense; Aug. 1—Troops and companies; observation of detaining and establishing camp, New York Militia; Aug. 2—Squadrons and battalions; Aug. 3—Regiments and combined fractions; Aug. 4—Entire Regular command.

Second Period—Advance and rear guards and patrols; disposition for security and information of troops on the march; Aug. 5—Troops and companies; Aug. 6—Squadrons and battalions; Aug. 7—Sunday; Aug. 8—Regiments and combined fractions; Aug. 9—Entire Regular command; combined maneuver, Regulars and Militia (New York); Aug. 10—Observation of breaking camp and entraining of Militia.

Third Period—Outposts and patrols; disposition for security and information of troops in camp and bivouac; Aug. 11—Troops and companies; observation of detaining and establishing camp, New York Militia; Aug. 12—Squadrons and battalions; Aug. 13—Regiments and combined fractions; Aug. 14—Sunday; Aug. 15—Entire Regular command; Aug. 16—As ordered; Aug. 17—As ordered; Aug. 18—Combined maneuver, Regulars and Militia (New York).

Fourth Period—Maneuvers: Aug. 19—As ordered; Aug. 20—Study problem; observation of breaking camp and entraining of Militia; Aug. 21—Observation of detaining and establishing camp of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island Militia; Aug. 22—Problem, entire Regular command; Aug. 23—Study problem; Aug. 24—Problem, entire Regular command; Aug. 25—Study problem; Aug. 26—Study problem; Aug. 27—Study maneuver problem; Aug. 28—Sunday; Aug. 29—Combined maneuver, Regulars and Militia of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Aug. 30—Study problem; Aug. 31—Break camp.

Field Artillery.

First Period: Aug. 1—As ordered; observation of detaining and establishing camp, New York Militia; Aug. 2—Battery, attack; Aug. 3—Battery, defense; Aug. 4—Combined maneuver, Regulars.

Second Period: Aug. 5—Battery, advance guard; Aug. 6—Battery, advance guard; Aug. 7—Sunday; Aug. 8—Battery, advance and rear guard; Aug. 9—Combined maneuver, Regulars and Militia; Aug. 10—Observation of breaking camp and entraining of National Guard; Aug. 11—Observation of detaining and establishing camp, New York Militia.

Third Period: Aug. 12—Battery, duty with outposts; Aug. 13—Battery occupying position at night; Aug. 14—Sunday; Aug. 15—Battery occupying position at night; Aug. 16—Battery, advance and occupying position; Aug. 17—As ordered; Aug. 18—Combined maneuver, Regulars and Militia.

Fourth Period—Problem with Regular command: Battery commander will comply with the instructions for their arm found on page 5, G.O. No. 11, W.D., 1908.

Engineers and Special Troops.

Engineers and special troops of the Medical and Signal Corps will comply with the instructions contained in Part 3, page 5, G.O. No. 11, W.D., 1908.

Militia.

The first day will be occupied in establishing camp, drawing in rations, etc. The forenoon of subsequent days, with the exceptions noted below, will be devoted to regimental and battalion drills.

The following exercises will be held in the afternoon: Advance, rear and flank guards and patrols; outposts and reconnaissance; formations for attack and defense; companies and troops; same for battalions and squadrons; same for regiments; maneuver; combined maneuver, Regulars and Militia; breaking camp and entraining. The program will be the same for the Militia from all the states. The engineers receive instruction under the direction of Capt. Amos A. Fries, U.S.A., including road building, searchlights, explosives, pontoon work, etc. A portable pile driver was among the appliances used. Capt. George E. Mitchell has charge of the instruction of the signalmen, with its various devices, including wireless.

NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS.

The National Guard troops on duty the opening week were those from New York. The first to arrive was Squadron A, under command of Major O. B. Bridgman, which detained and established their camp July 31 in the most businesslike manner. Major Bridgman had 225 men, in four troops, commanded as follows: Capt. A. F. Townsend, Troop 1; Capt. William R. Wright, Troop 3; Capt. Edward Olmsted, Troop 4, and Capt. F. R. Outerbridge, Troop 2. The 69th Regiment, under command of Col. L. D. Conley, arrived at 3:30 a.m., Aug. 1, and pitched camp alongside the 24th U.S. Infantry.

The 12th Regiment arrived at 8 o'clock a.m., the same day, under command of Col. George R. Dyer. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and staff, 1st Brigade, the 1st Company of the Signal Corps, under Captain Halloran, and Companies H, F, M and B, 22d Engrs., under Major A. H. Dyett, all arrived on Aug. 1. The 71st Regiment, under Col. William G. Bates, arrived in camp on the morning of Aug. 2. The above commands, with Troop B, Captain Richmond, of Albany, and Troop D, Captain Brown, of Syracuse, completed the detail of New York troops.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, with a number of the staff, was present to observe the workings of the camp and Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck, adjutant general, is present a disburser officer.

As an example of how the National Guardsmen appreciate Pine Camp and its system of instruction, an officers of the 69th Regiment writes us, as follows:

"We have 600 officers and enlisted men in camp. This is about 77 per cent of the total strength. The command is very well pleased with this camp. We like it very much better than Peckskill. The men are satisfied with all conditions, and I hear no grumbling whatever.

"The place seems to be ideal for camping, and maneuvering; the air is bracing and extremely healthful. The water supply is very good. The railroad runs right into the camp, and there is no trouble in getting commissary supplies. All our bread is baked by the Army bakers, and is of good quality. Army inspectors on duty with our regiment, Capts. J. McA. Palmer and H. D. Wise, and Lieut. W. Krueger, are of great assistance to the regiment, and their services seem to be highly appreciated by the officers of the regiment. The inspectors themselves express their approval of our performance so far.

"There is a nice little compact Army in camp, made up of detachments of all arms of the Service. The Engineers had the camp laid out in advance, water supply put in, with pipes laid, and latrines erected. The Signal Corp had the whole camp equipped with telegraph and telephone apparatus. The headquarters of each command is equipped with the telephone, and communication can be had with general headquarters, and each of the units in camp."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 4, 1910.

Midshipman Nicholson, a member of last year's class, who failed to pass the re-examination given the four hold-over classmen who did not get their diplomas with the rest of the class in June, has resigned.

Surg. John H. Iden, U.S.N., of the Naval Hospital, is not only a good surgeon, but a good horseman as well. He had several horses entered in the Manassas Horse Show at Manassas, Va., and rode his own horses. In the green harness class Surgeon Iden's horse, Ilanthe, won the red ribbon. In the jumping class the president's hunt class, his horse, St. Blaize, won the blue ribbon. It was ridden by the Doctor. The family of Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Offley, U.S.N., are preparing to leave for Puget Sound Navy Yard, where he has been ordered for duty and detached from the Naval Academy.

The U.S.S. Ozark, formerly the Arkansas, Comdr. Samuel Stratton in command, arrived here Sunday with the District of Columbia Naval Militia aboard on a cruise. Commander Stratton came ashore and spent the night with Mr. J. C. Courts, Arundel-on-the-Bay.

Saturday afternoon the newly organized baseball team of the 4th Class midshipmen met the crack Annapolis nine, of the Academy diamond. The game resulted in a victory for the city lads, the score being 6 to 1. It was a finely contested game, only one error being credited against each team. Annapolis won by timely batting; they touched up the "pfebe" pitchers for a total of nine safeties. The Pfebe nine were: Denning and Reynolds, 1b.; Callahan, 1f.; Vaiden, s.s.; Ingraham, r.f.; Manion, 3b.; Turner and Downey, c.; Nichols, 2b.; Wolf, r.f.; McFerry and Vinson, p. The Gulls and Electric White Sox nine, of Baltimore, defeated the U.S. Marines Saturday afternoon at Spring Gardens Oval, Baltimore, 7 to 6.

The U.S.S. Ozark, with the District of Columbia Naval Battalion aboard left here yesterday morning for Washington. Twenty-six of her crew are stated to have deserted while here. They claim that unfit food, tepid water and close, darkened holds among the things that caused them to abandon ship. The men who left the ship, if members of the battalion are liable, and if convicted, should be sentenced to dishonorable discharge, loss of pay and three years in prison.

Miss Carrie J. Wilcox, sister of Pay Clerk George W. Wilcox, of the Navy, and resident of this city, died here Aug. 8 from a complication of typhoid troubles and bronchial pneumonia. The deceased, aged forty-three years, was a daughter of the late Prof. William H. Wilcox, U.S. Navy.

Congressman Butler Ames has left Annapolis for a season,

and his aeroplane will shortly follow him. No authentic reports have been made public as to the success of the apparatus. It is understood, however, that the aeroplane showed excellent lifting powers. One objection to this style of flying machine is, that if the motor stops working there is no way to glide the machine to ground by a skillful handling of planes, as in the case of many of the types now in use.

During a test of armor plate under 350 pounds' pressure yesterday at the naval experiment station, opposite the Naval Academy, one of the escape valves, which had not been shut off, was struck with a hammer and broke. Steam from the boiler scalded R. Henry Jones, of Annapolis, very seriously, and Joseph Stein slightly. Two others were injured by the escaping steam. Jones was removed to the Naval Academy Hospital.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 28, 1910.

Col. R. L. Bullard was a visitor at department headquarters, San Francisco, this week, arranging for the camp of instruction for Militia officers, which is to be held in Hawaii in September.

Charming in all its detail was the dinner given Wednesday by Mrs. Moller and Lieutenant Minnigerode at the latter's quarters. The table decorations were very dainty and Frenchy in effect, a combination of lavender and pink blossoms. Those present were Mrs. Finley, Master De Weiss and Randall Finley, Rose Bullard, Brownie and Gettie Norman, Alice Sargent and Jean Knudsen.

The following enlisted men of Co. K, 8th Inf., have qualified in marksmanship tests: Sharpshooters, Pvt. Morris Ennis, 97; Marksmen, Corp. Wilford H. Huntoon, 341; 1st Sergt. Norman A. Green, 312; Pvt. Ray Sherrick, 312; Pvt. John F. Ward, 308; and Sergt. William J. Tucker, 307.

Mrs. and Miss Murray, of Los Angeles, arrived Monday and will make a short visit with their cousins, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright. Captain Norman attended a reunion dinner last Saturday in San Francisco, given by the officers of the West Point class of '92 who are now stationed in the Department of California. Miss Augusta Ames, of San Francisco, who is spending the summer in Monterey, gave a very elaborate tea at Pebble Beach Lodge Saturday. The forty guests enjoyed a jolly informal dance. Present from the post were Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Major Wales, Captains Reed and Baldwin, Lieutenants McChord, Marmon and Rodney.

The three batteries composing the provisional battalion of Field Artillery, stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco—Maj. E. A. Miller in command and the following officers: Capt. R. S. Welch, Capts. G. M. Apple, A. U. Faulkner, Lieuts. J. B. W. Corey, F. W. Honeycutt, A. H. Carter, J. A. Crane, F. A. Prince, T. C. Martin, E. L. Gruber, W. C. Potter, L. R. Dougherty and Harry Peil—stopped here three days en route to Atascadero to pick up the rolling field kitchen designed by Capt. Frederick W. Stopford. They will give the outfit a tryout on the balance of their march. The kitchen was hauled to Monterey by mules and on arrival there mounted on a special automobile truck for field service.

Mr. Arthur Wicks, of Salt Lake City, gave a dinner Saturday at Hotel Del Monte, for Mrs. and Miss Murray, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. Rule and Mrs. Merriman. Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Thomas and Mrs. Finley have returned from a short visit to San Francisco.

Thousands of lanterns turned the beach of Pacific Grove into wonderland Saturday evening, and thousands of people were attracted by the feast of lanterns, which annually is gaining renown for the little town. The Peninsula band rendered a concert, which was greatly enjoyed. The tea given on Sunday afternoon by Miss Pardee at her home in Monterey was a very pretty affair; Major Wales, Captain Baldwin, Lieutenants Robinson, Minnigerode, Hobson and Dravo were present.

The Monterey company of Boy Scouts are receiving their first course of field training under the command of Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard. They marched out Tuesday along the seventeen-mile drive and go into camp for three days. Army tents and field cooking equipment were provided, and the Boy Scouts will be taught how to lay out a camp, pitch tents and cook their meals soldier fashion.

After the feast of lanterns Saturday Miss Pearl Hawkins gave a supper at her home in Pacific Grove, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Murray, Captain Baldwin, Major Wales, Lieutenants Minnigerode, Rodney, Groninger and many others partaking of her hospitality.

The mounted orderly problem for infantry regiments has been most satisfactorily solved, as far as the 8th Infantry is concerned, by Lieut. W. H. Johnson. He has organized his detachment along the lines of a mounted section, with a sergeant and two corporals at its head, making the non-commissioned officers responsible for the appearance of the men and horses and requiring daily drills. The orderlies are drilled in carrying messages until they are capable of handling the most intricate verbal message in a thoroughly efficient manner.

Loaded down with venison, the product of the two separate hunting parties, Major W. M. Wright, Bunny Knudsen, Mason and Jerry Wright, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, who left for the mountains ten days ago, returned to the post yesterday, highly elated with their success. A party of ladies from the post attended the international market at the Arts and Crafts Club at Carmel-by-the-Sea Friday afternoon. Mr. Spahr, from San Francisco, is visiting Lieutenant Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Twymen. Miss Bowman, Miss Creary and Miss Jessie Bowman attended the Star Theater in Monterey Tuesday evening. Mrs. Wilford Twymen and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, members of the Daughters of the Confederacy, assisted at a most successful Southern luncheon at the home of Mrs. George F. Bodfish in Pacific Grove Wednesday afternoon.

Cadet Lewis, son of Capt. F. W. Lewis, 29th Inf., is spending a couple of weeks with Lieut. W. E. Hobson. Mrs. and Miss Murphy, who have taken a house in Monterey for the summer, entertained at an elaborate dance at Pebble Beach Lodge Friday evening. The 3d Battalion is in camp for three days at Pebble Beach Lodge. Captain Norman in command, who entertained his two daughters, Brownie and Gettie Norman, Rose Bullard, Jean Knudsen, Homer and Alice Sargent at luncheon on Wednesday. Lieut. D. R. Rodney is in Seattle on a short leave. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker, of New York, arrived Thursday as the guests of their relatives, Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright.

A rumor in Monterey, that the Government contemplated removing the troops at this post, was dispelled by the fact that \$14,000 has been allowed for improvements and repairs this year, as against \$4,000 last year; \$10,000 of this will be for the new assembly hall, now under erection.

Jean Knudsen gave a jolly fudge party for Alice and Homer Sargent, Brownie and Gettie Norman, Rose Bullard, Bunny Knudsen and Elmer Goldworthy. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Pryor gave a large supper, Col. and Mrs. Bullard and Miss Rose being among the guests. Mrs. Arthur Cranston gave two informal afternoon card parties during the week; among guests were Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Kalde. Mrs. Moller was the guest of honor at a dinner given Thursday at Del Monte by Lieutenants Rodney and Hume. Capt. and Mrs. Gracie were dinner hosts on Saturday for Mrs. Finley, Lieutenant Guid, Capt. and Mrs. Price. Miss Thomas, Lieutenants Robinson and Dravo were the recipients of a beautiful dinner at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff on Wednesday. Mrs. S. W. Widdifield had as guests at a Welsh rabbit party Tuesday Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Twymen.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. R. A. Jones, returned from San Francisco on Monday, accompanied by her little son and her mother, Mrs. Falkner, of Jamestown, N.Y. Several young ladies from Monterey and bachelors, chaperoned by Mrs. W. O. Johnson, went horseback on a moonlight ride Thursday evening. Capt. Murray Baldwin takes a daily spin on his new auto bicycle. Mrs. W. K. Wright was hostess of a bridge party Thursday afternoon, in compliment to her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Rule, of Jacksonville, Fla. The prizes were won by Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Warner, Miss Creary and Mrs. Hawkins. Many additional guests joined the players later for tea.

Two soldiers, who refused to give their names, members

of the Provisional Battalion of Field Artillery, rescued two children from a blazing house in San José, being in camp near there, en route to this post. Little Vina and Mary Bosque were the children.

The machine-gun platoon, 30th Inf., Lieut. W. A. Carlton commanding, will leave to-morrow for the School of Musketry at this post for thirty days' target practice. The Army transport Buford, with the 22d Infantry and Capt. W. F. Creary, of this regiment, detailed as transport quartermaster, on board, is expected to arrive in Seattle either Sunday evening or Monday morning. She is on her way from Alaska.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Aug. 3, 1910.

On Tuesday evening the "Boutelle," a quartermaster's launch, stationed at Fort Strong, was burned to the water's edge. How the launch caught on fire is still a mystery. No one was injured.

Miss Jewell, of Long Beach, Cal., is the guest of her brother, Capt. F. C. Jewell, of Fort Banks. Miss Kane, of Boston, was the guest of Mrs. Thomas Clark this week. Mr. Herrick, of Chicago, is the guest of his sister at Fort Banks. Mrs. William Chamberlain, of Fort Warren, has returned after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Reade, of Bar Harbor, Me. Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, was the guest of Miss Josephine Stevens, of Hyannis Port, over the week-end. Mr. Oscar Gatchell, of Fort Strong, was the guest of Mr. Wayne Patterson last week. Miss Smith, from Malone, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Tenney, of Fort Strong.

Dr. Donlan, of Long Island, entertained at dinner last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Captain Yost and his sister, Miss Etta Donlan. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long entertained with a bridge dinner, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Mr. Oscar Gatchell and Miss Marie Long.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lowe and Mrs. Jenny Dougherty, of Louisville, Ky., arrived at Fort Warren Friday to be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Leivers for several weeks. Miss Belle Batty, of Savannah, is the guest of Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks.

Lieut. Junius Pierce entertained with a dinner at the Yacht Club on Wednesday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Mildred Pierce. Dr. Charles Long, of Fort Adams, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John Howe over the weekend. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Frank S. Long entertained with a musical in honor of Mrs. M. L. Brett. Other guests were Mrs. Patterson, Miss Tolson, Mrs. Taylor Jones, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Storck, Mrs. Gatchell, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Ridgway, Miss Ruth Ridge, Miss Louise Bartlett, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Nickerson, Mrs. R. W. Newton, Mrs. Brett, Miss Edith Brett, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Margaret Davis, Miss Gladys and Mabel Gatchell, Mr. Luman Patterson and Miss Marie Long.

The U.S.S. North Dakota left the Charleston Navy Yard for a month's trout cruise. A big battlehip has several defective plates, but will probably be able to complete the cruise without difficulty. The submarine tender Castine left the yard at the same time for Provincetown.

Mrs. Frank Carpenter and Mrs. Brooks, of the Hotel Pemberton, were the guests of Major and Mrs. George Gatchell on Friday. Mrs. A. G. Gillespie and Miss Kane were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Clark for luncheon on Tuesday. Captain McDonald entertained Mrs. Long and Miss Marie Long at dinner at the Hotel Pemberton on Sunday after a long automobile trip down the Cape. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Clark entertained Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton at dinner on Thursday. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Robert Patterson, Miss Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Jewell, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Folsom, Mrs. Taylor Jones and Mr. Wayne Patterson went to Revere Beach. Mrs. Wayne Patterson was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jewell at dinner on Monday.

Mrs. Mosby and Miss Lucy Mosby left Fort Banks, where they have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jewell for two months, for a summer resort in northern Maine. Miss Marie Long was the guest of Mrs. A. G. Gillespie at luncheon on Friday. Miss Rogers and Mr. Oscar Gatchell were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Long at luncheon on Tuesday. Lieut. William P. Wilson, of Fort Revere, has gone to Portland Harbor for the maneuvers.

On Friday Fort Revere played Fort Strong at Strong, winning by 10 to 7 in a closely contested game. After the game Mrs. Gillespie served tea and sandwiches to the officers and ladies of Fort Revere and Fort Strong. On Tuesday Fort Banks met Fort Strong at Strong, the home team winning, 8-1. Mrs. John Storck, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. Francis Delano and Mr. Wayne Patterson, of Fort Banks, attended the game. On the same day Fort Revere played Fort Andrews at Andrews, losing by a technicality in a tie game. The standing of the league teams is as follows: Fort Andrews won 5, lost 1; Fort Revere won 4, lost 2; Fort Warren won 4, lost 2; Fort Banks won 1 and lost 5; Fort Strong won 1 and lost 5. There are ten more games to be played before the championship of the league will be decided and the cup awarded.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carpenter, of the Hotel Pemberton, were the guests of Major and Mrs. Gatchell on Sunday.

One of the soldiers from Fort Andrews swam from that post to the Pemberton wharf in six minutes, establishing a time record, altho several swam across every day.

Mrs. Frank Long and Miss Marie Long attended the bridge party at the Hotel Pemberton on Monday. Mr. Oscar Gatchell left Wednesday for New York, where he will be the guest of his room-mate, Cadet William H. Youngs.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 29, 1910.

Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, with his wife and three young daughters, will leave to-morrow for Seattle, where he is to be supervising contractor at the shipbuilding yards of Moran Brothers, where the Government is having much work done. The tug Unadilla will take them to Port Costa to board the Overland there. Constructor Evans has been attached to this yard for five years and a half. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm are to arrive here from Seattle on Saturday or Sunday, the former coming from the Moran Brothers' yard to become head of the hull department here. Another officer who is to leave within a week is Lieut. Comdr. Emmett R. Pollock, who, accompanied by his mother, will leave for the East on Thursday. On Wednesday evening last Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pollock chaperoned a party which included Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Ensign and Mrs. Crosse, Misses Nina Blow, Virginia Dickens and Ruth Hascel, Lieutenants Leahy and Craig and one or two others.

Mr. and Mrs. Crux, of San Francisco, were week-end visitors of the latter's cousins, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Mrs. Crux was Miss Florence Woods, daughter of the late Medical Director Woods. Miss Nina Blow, a niece of Mrs. Ray, who is spending much of the summer with her, entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Crux, as Mrs. Ray is still in mourning. Others present were Major and Mrs. John T. Myers, Miss Virginia Dickens, Lieutenants Leahy and Craig. Later the party attended the dance in the sail loft. Sharing attention with Mrs. Crux was Major Myers, for Saturday evening marked his first attendance at any function for over a year, and he received many congratulations on recovering his health. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Huff entertained at dinner at Yerba Buena for Mrs. Charles Kleinberg and Mrs. Ralph Saelter. Among other guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton, Major and Mrs. Newt B. Hall, Comdr. and Mrs. Guy Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Morris.

Much entertaining is being done both in San Francisco and down the peninsula in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, here from Fort Leavenworth for the summer, who have been spending much of their time at the Sabin home at Mountain View. Mrs. Bjornstad having been Miss Pearl

Sabin. Mrs. Haldiman P. Young, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Alfred Hunter Voorhees, is enjoying a visit to Alaska. Major Young remaining in San Francisco. Mrs. Thom and her two daughters, visiting the coast from Baltimore, have been guests of Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus at the yard, but at present are in the southern part of the state.

Commodore and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood entertained at a small dinner aboard the Independence last evening for Surg. and Mrs. Kindbom, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson, and Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay have arrived from Chicago and are in quarters at the end of officers' row. Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox will take the quarters made vacant upon the detachment of Commander Pollock. Madam Irwin, who has been far from well of late, is now much improved in health.

The return of the South Dakota last week has brought many Service people back to San Francisco; among those at the Fairmont are Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells and Lieut. and Mrs. O. H. Oakley. The ship is to come to Mare Island between Aug. 10 and 15, to remain until after the departure of the West Virginia and Maryland in October.

Pay Dir. John R. Martin arrived Tuesday and is at the Hotel Bernard in Vallejo.

The Yorktown sailed yesterday for Central American waters to relieve the Vickeburg, and there is accordingly much sorrow among the brides. Mrs. Charles Conway Hartigan, Margaret Thompson that was, is visiting friends in San Francisco, but will spend early August at Beaufort Barracks. Mrs. George Joerns, another recent bride, will leave in a few days for Spokane on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Harry Childs. Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of the commanding officer of the ship, will remain at the Hotel Victoria in San Francisco.

Lieut. A. N. Mitchell, who came to Mare Island to take examination for promotion, is again at the Bremerton station. Mrs. Uriel Sebree is again occupying apartments at the Fairmont, San Francisco. One of the semi-monthly dances was held at the Officers' Club yesterday afternoon. These informal hops are extremely popular.

The destroyer Whipple left last week for San Francisco to join the other destroyers, and on Wednesday the Triton also sailed. Work on the California is rapidly drawing to an end. Aboard the West Virginia and Maryland a large force of men is employed. The date set for the departure of the latter is Oct. 29. The South Dakota comes here next month to receive routine repairs, also carry work similar to that on the California, West Virginia and Maryland. This includes remodeling the eight-inch turrets and the installation of new and stronger eight-inch guns and hydraulic elevating gear. This work is the direct result of the explosion in the turret of the Colorado a couple of years ago, when the muzzle of one of the eight-inch guns blew off.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 3, 1910.

Among the people who have returned from Gettysburg this week are Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Captains Carter and Peed, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent will stay at the Chamberlin Hotel until September, when they are going to their new station, Washington, D.C. Captain Peed goes in a few days to Fort Bayard, N.M. Last Tuesday Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a dinner for Mrs. Lincoln. Others present were Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker and Captain Gilmore. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton and Lieut. and Mrs. Steger have left for Canada, where they will spend the rest of the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. McKell have left for the White Mountains, N.H. Capt. and Mrs. Dengler left Monday for Arkansas to spend a month's leave before going to their new station, Fort Moultrie. Mrs. Townsley, Miss Marian Townsley left here Monday for Jamestown, R.I., where they will be until October. Mrs. Heiner and family have gone to Cazenovia, N.Y.

Mrs. Howell and family returned Tuesday from Markham, Va., where they have been all summer. Captain Hopkins has gone to Camp Perry, O. Lieut. and Mrs. Coche have left for Johnstown, Pa. Major and Mrs. Coche have left for Fort Warren, Mass., where they will visit Major and Mrs. Chamberlin. Lieut. L. R. Dice left Sunday for a month's leave before reporting at Fort Constitution, N.H. Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck left Friday; Mrs. Rorebeck went to Stamford, Conn., and Captain Rorebeck to West Virginia on a fishing trip.

Tuesday morning Mrs. Adams gave a delightful bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Murray. Others present were Mmes. Hall, Tracey, R. P. Davis, H. C. Davis, Carter, Coe, Lewis, Perry and Hayden, Miss Hayden and Miss Sadi Murray. Mrs. F. W. Coleman, who has been quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carter, is convalescing. Mrs. Hase gave a very attractive card party Wednesday evening for Mrs. Tracey. Others there were Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Carter, Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Dr. Maddux, Captain Gilmore and Lieutenant Carpenter. Mrs. Tracey was the guest of honor at a very attractive luncheon, given by Mrs. C. C. Carter. Others there were Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Heiner, Mrs. Coche and Mrs. Perry.

Major and Mrs. Smith have gone to the Blue Ridge Summit, Md., to stay the rest of the summer. General Murray is here for a few days. Miss Carrie Murray has left for Narragansett Pier for the rest of the summer.

Eleven more second lieutenants, recently appointed from civil life, reported here for duty Aug. 1. Mrs. Stone, with her two children, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, who gave a very jolly watermelon party last night for Mrs. Stone, Misses Leonie and Nathalie Berry, Lieutenants Price, Thomas and Dr. Maddux. Mrs. H. C. Davis gave a bridge party Monday morning for Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Dengler, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Baker. Misses Anna Brown and Bessie Kimberly returned last Wednesday from Larchmont, N.Y., where they had spent the last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Three companies from Fort Washington have been here for the last three weeks for target practice. Two companies left for Fort DuPont, Del., after having been here for two weeks' target practice, Sunday night. Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Hicks, from Fort Washington, have spent the last few weeks here while their husbands have been in camp.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 2, 1910.

Troops B, Capt. L. C. Andrews, and C, with Lieuts. Robert F. Tate and W. L. Moose, left on Monday for the target range at Edsalls, Va., to remain about two months. Owing to the absence of the troops on the target range, and the batteries on duty with Militia, the officers of the post have been reduced to one, for duty: Lieut. W. C. Tremaine.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsay left to-day for Camp Perry. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Lieut. W. H. Shepherd, 3d F.A., left on Saturday for Pine Camp, N.Y., where she will remain while Lieutenant Shepherd's battery is in camp with the state Militia. Miss Schmelz, who has been visiting Mrs. Shepherd for several weeks, accompanied her. Mrs. W. M. Taliaferro, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Brander, 15th Cav., for about a month, left on Monday for White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Lieut. F. W. Altstaetter, C.E., took the riding test for promotion, under Colonel Garrard and Captain Lindsey, on Tuesday.

The condition of the horses of the 15th Cavalry, returned sick from the Gettysburg encampment, is still far from satisfactory, five having died in less than twenty-four hours.

Much anxiety is being done both in San Francisco and down the peninsula in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, here from Fort Leavenworth for the summer, who have been spending much of their time at the Sabin home at Mountain View. Mrs. Bjornstad having been Miss Pearl

Sabin. Mrs. Haldiman P. Young, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Alfred Hunter Voorhees, is enjoying a visit to Alaska. Major Young remaining in San Francisco. Mrs. Thom and her two daughters, visiting the coast from Baltimore, have been guests of Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus at the yard, but at present are in the southern part of the state.

Capt. T. N. Horn, 3d F.A., has left for Sea Girt, N.J., where he will inspect a battery of the Militia of that state. Captain Horn's horse and household goods left on Wednesday for his new station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Col. and Mrs. Treat had dinner on Tuesday Major and Mrs. Francis A. Winter. Colonel Garrard spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Winter at Broad Run, Va. Lieut. J. R. Brabson, 3d F.A., returned from Gettysburg on Tuesday.

The two batteries of the 3d F.A., which have been taking part in the maneuvers at Gettysburg, returned here Wednesday. They will leave on Thursday for Fort Howard, Md., for two weeks' target practice. The 15th Cavalry band made a brave showing as it passed through the post, at drill, with the new drums. The evening band concerts are as well. The War College detachment, under Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., has returned from the encampment at Gettysburg.

Capt. Edwin O. Sarrant, Coast Art., Mrs. Sarrant and child are occupying the quarters of Captain Newbill, 3d F.A. They will remain during the summer.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosencrans, Cal., July 28, 1910.

Details of petty officers and men from the U.S. Pacific torpedo flotilla in port, together with members of Spanish War Veterans, observed the anniversary of the disaster to the U.S. gunboat Bennington, Thursday, July 21, by decorating the graves of the dead sailors in the military cemetery on Point Loma. Flags on the city hall, fire stations and other buildings were at half-mast all day.

Monday evening quite a number of officers of the National Guard of California visited Fort Rosencrans to witness night drill at the guns. The party included Captains Clyne and Bush, Lieutenants Nicholls and Baker.

Five boats of the Pacific torpedo fleet arrived at San Diego Friday from a four days' practice cruise up the coast. Successful demonstrations of the value of submarine torpedo-boats in modern naval warfare were made as each little diving demon made a successful test with its torpedo tube while submerged.

Miss Lockwood and Miss Wagner left Monday after spending several weeks with Mrs. Lohr. Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Anderson were recent visitors at the Garrick Theater to see "Pierre of the Plains." Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hubbard, Mr. J. de Verona and Richard Stockton Wise were guests at the regular Friday night bowling party. After the game all repaired to the quarters of Mrs. Cabell, where supper was served. Mr. de Verona rendered several vocal and instrumental selections. Lieut. and Mrs. Le Coq entertained Major and Mrs. McManus and Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter at dinner Friday. Mr. Doig entertained several guests at luncheon this week, including Miss Rollins, Miss Jane Rollins and the Misses Frances and Helen Summer.

Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, ordered to Sandy Hook, and Miss Cummins, who was Miss Jessie Kneller, who have been visiting in San Diego, expect to leave for the East Monday. Ensign Woodruff gave a pleasant dinner on board the U.S. torpedo-boat Preble Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. McKendrick, Miss Frances Bridges, Miss Ottolia Nesmith, Miss Alice Switzer and Messrs. Frank Farmer and Niven.

The cruiser Buffalo, Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, left Monday for a week's cruise in Southern waters. The San Diego Militia organization is represented on the cruiser by Lieut. Don M. Stewart, three other officers and twenty-five men. The other two commands aboard the Buffalo are from Santa Barbara, twenty-three men, under Lieut. W. C. Day, and Los Angeles, thirty-one men, commanded by Lieut. A. H. Woodbine.

The only torpedo-boat now in the harbor is the Goldsborough, the others having gone to the Coronado Islands to hold maneuvers. The Goldsborough is undergoing repairs.

Mrs. Cabell and Miss Cabell returned Sunday from a house party in the country. Mrs. Anderson has as her guest Mrs. Thorburg, wife of Major Thorburg, Med. Corps, of the Presidio.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 30, 1910.

Everything is now in readiness for the departure of the Utah National Guard on Tuesday evening next for Dale Creek. The rifle team which goes from Dale Creek to Camp Perry has been in Co. I barracks at Fort Douglas for the past week giving their entire time to rifle practice under expert teaching, and has done excellent work. Fifteen men compose the team, the last man of the sixteen having been eliminated at yesterday's shoot. The men on the team are: Captains Knass and Webb, Lieutenants Coolidge and Winch, Sergeant Major Nielsen, Sergeants Anderson, Gardiner, Way, Frank Smith, Floyd Smith and Worthman, Corporal Glassman, Privates Anderson, Mortensen and Amundsen. These men will leave the Guard for Dale Creek and be there till Aug. 12, when they will leave with Adjutant General Wedgwood for Camp Perry.

The meeting of the Regimental Bridge Club last Wednesday evening was a most delightful affair, the nearest approach to an entertainment since the departure of the regiment. It was held with Major and Mrs. Holley, whose hospitable home held the entire remainder of the garrison—not alone the members of the club. The two prizes went to Mrs. Stallmann and Mrs. Walthall, and the hostess was able assisted by her charming young daughter, whose engagement to Lieutenant Wainwright was announced in the last issue of the Journal. He is stationed at Boise Barracks, but is now at Camp Perry in preparation for the rifle meet. No date has as yet been set for the marriage, but it is likely it will be an affair of early winter. Major and Mrs. Holley and Miss Holley entertained at a delightful supper Sunday for a few friends from town and at the garrison. Captain Uline, Dr. Cook and Miss Winnie Rhodes, of San Francisco, were among the guests.

Capt. William A. Cavenaugh is on sick leave. He and Mrs. Cavenaugh expect to leave shortly for a visit to his parents in Ohio. Mrs. G. P. Stallman and her guest, Miss Fayte Soden, of New York, will leave on Wednesday next for Fort Wingate, N.M., to join Dr. Stallman, who will be there for the next month. Mrs. Uline, who has been in Leavenworth visiting her parents, has prolonged her stay till early in August, when she will arrive, accompanied by Mrs. Cook, the wife of Dr. Cook.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 30, 1910.

Monday, at five o'clock, a number of riders assembled at Carr Hall to take part in a paper chase, gotten up by Miss Warren and Mrs. Magruder. The riders were Miss Garrard and Lieutenant Swift, Miss Mildred March and Lieutenant Palmer, Miss Josephine March and Lieutenant Rumbough. Captain Carr and Miss Carr, Miss Lee and Lieutenant Myer, Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieutenants Williams, Chapman and Whiteside, 7th Cav. Miss Warren and Lieutenant Martin led the chase, scattering paper over a course of about eight miles, up and down hill. Mr. Williams won, with Mr. Whiteside running him a close second. The first couple in was Miss Mildred March and Lieutenant Palmer. After the chase a number of people joined the riders at Mrs. Ward's and all drove out to the bungalow for supper. The party was a great success. Tuesday a number of people from the post went downtown to see Barnum and Bailey's circus.

Capt. and Mrs. Jairus A. Moore left this week for California, as he was unable to finish the course at the Cooks and Bakers' School on account of his health. Mrs. Nicholson returned this week from Leavenworth, where she was called

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to attend the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Fenlon, who died suddenly. Mrs. Fenlon was the mother of Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers.

Wednesday the Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. Hoyle; the prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Lieutenant Danford, Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., left Friday to spend fifteen days' leave in Virginia. Capt. J. V. Kilbrett, 6th F.A., has a two weeks' leave on account of his father's illness.

The hop Saturday took place at the bungalow, which was all lit up with Japanese lanterns. The Artillery orchestra furnished the music, which was very pretty. Lieut. Cortland Parker has returned after two weeks spent in Missouri taking the march with the Militia. Miss Margaret Castiel is the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Kennington gave a birthday party Friday for her daughter, Virginia; all the little boys and girls enjoyed it.

Sunday of last week a very amusing baseball game took place at the bungalow field, the married men of the post vs. the bachelors. It was a great victory for the married men, the score being 19 to 6, in their favor. There was great excitement that day at the Officers' Club, when Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., raffled one of his polo ponies. It was won by Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav.

Lieutenant Quekemeyer returned last week from a ten days' leave spent in Washington, where he was best man at Lieut. E. DeL. Smith's wedding.

Mrs. Wardsworth, of Washington, has been the guest of Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and his mother. Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, Med. Corps, was the guest of Colonel Kendall; he will be chief surgeon at the maneuver camp here in August and September.

POLO AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1910.

A polo tournament between companies in the Cadet Battalion began on July 25, on which date Co. F beat Co. A by 4 1-2 goals to 0. The line-up was as follows:

Co. A: No. 1, Nance; No. 2, Walker (Capt.); No. 3, Homer; No. 4, Bowley.

Co. F: No. 1, Betcher; No. 2, Wier (Capt.), Estes; No. 3, Finch; No. 4, Hardy.

Goals made by Betcher, Wier (2), Finch, Hardy. Foul by Hardy.

On Thursday, July 27, Co. E won from Co. B, 6 to 3-4. Line-up:

Co. B: No. 1, Larned; No. 2, Cowles, Hoisington; No. 3, Clark (Capt.); No. 4, McNeal.

Co. E: No. 1, Lucas; No. 2, Schmenck (Capt.); No. 3, H. F. Hicks; No. 4, Heffernan.

Goals made by Hoisington, Lucas, Schmenck, Hicks (4). Safety by McNeal.

On Saturday, July 29, Co. E won from Co. A, 1 1-2 to 1 1-4. Line-up:

Co. A: No. 1, Bowley; No. 2, Walker (Capt.); No. 3, Homer; No. 4, McLauren.

Co. E: No. 1, Lucas; No. 2, Schmenck (Capt.); No. 3, H. F. Hicks; No. 4, Heffernan.

Goals made by Walker (2), Lucas, F. H. Hicks. Fouls by Lucas, Homer. Safety by Walker.

Tuesday, Aug. 2, Co. D won from Co. C, 4 1-2 to 3-4. Line-up:

Co. C: No. 1, Van Horn; No. 2, Batson; No. 3, Sandford, Fleming; No. 4, Wall (Capt.).

Co. D: No. 1, Hardigg; No. 2, McKinney (Capt.); No. 3, Richards; No. 4, Hall, Wyche.

Goals made by Richards, Hardigg (2), McKinney (3). Fouls made by Wall, Richards, Hardigg (2). Safety by Sandford.

FORT DADE NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., July 29, 1910.

On Wednesday of last week the young ladies of Mrs. L. S. Oppenheimer's house party were taken on a boating party, to gather stone crabs and scallops, by the bachelor officers of Fort Dade. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Oppenheimer. Miss Olive Summerlin and Miss Ruth Williams, of Tampa, were guests of Mrs. Oppenheimer last week.

Comsy, Sergt. and Mrs. Winters are the parents of a little daughter, born the first of this week.

The Fort Dade band, which has been playing for about two weeks at retreat, made its first appearance at guard mount last Sunday. Prof. Joseph Coccia and the members of the band were highly complimented by the post commander, Major E. M. Blake, for the progress made since the arrival of the instruments, only a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Trondahl gave a dancing party for their daughter, Miss Nora, at their beautiful residence in Tampa last Saturday night. Fort Dade was represented by Lieut. Clarence E. Seydel and members of the Oppenheimer house party.

On Thursday of this week the Fort Dade baseball team played the Palmetto team, scoring 16 to 0 in favor of Fort Dade.

An entertainment was given at the post gymnasium on Friday evening for the benefit of the Fort Dade band. Interesting features were lantern slides of the Philippines, made from photographs taken by Captain Clarke during his service in the islands. This was followed by some interesting sparring bouts by the enlisted men, and closed with a bout by two small boys.

Captain Spalding, C.E., accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Tenerdin, visited Fort Dade on a tour of inspection duty last Tuesday.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 30, 1910.

The 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., left this morning for an overland march to Leon Springs, the last hike of their 172-mile march during the hot weather. The battalion, composed of Cos. I, K and M, from Fort Clark, were in splendid condition when they reached here, considering their long march. Capt. Joel R. Lee was in command. The staff officers of the post will be at Leon Springs during the encampment.

Major Lucien G. Berry and family will soon leave for Fort Myer. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Starr write that they are enjoying the summer in the city of Mexico. Mrs. Max Graham is on a visit to her parents in San Antonio, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fraser. Mrs. D. L. Walker, from the post, has gone to Fort Slocum for the summer.

Mr. Harry Landa had as his guests for a day at Landa's Park Mrs. Marian Gibbs, Mrs. Price, Miss Elsa Budd, Miss Storey, Miss Guenther, Lieut. John Magruder, Mr. Otho Budd, Mr. Lemly and others. Mrs. Marlborough Churchill and little

daughter are on a visit to relatives in Andover, Mass., for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Cusack were made happy by the arrival of a lovely little daughter, born July 25, 1910.

Several officers' families are spending a few days in Boerne; Mrs. Brooke Payne, Mrs. Fred Austin and Mrs. T. L. Hall, Miss Octavia Bullis and her cousin, Miss Annette Schmidt, are guests there. The post is nearly deserted, so far as social affairs are concerned. Many make trips to spend the day or evening at Leon Springs during the encampment.

Capt. A. F. W. MacManus, U.S.A., retired, has been assembling an aeroplane of his own invention on the mounted drill ground, north of the post, through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, commander of the Department of Texas, and Lieut. B. D. Foulois, in command of the aero brigade at the post. An attempt will be made to have the machine fly this week, weather permitting. Should the test be successful Captain MacManus believes that he will have solved the problem of aerial navigation. The MacManus machine differs from the Wrights' and other patents.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 3, 1910.

Major A. W. Kimball, Q.M., was the recipient of congratulations on July 27, a surprise gotten up by Mrs. Kimball, it being the anniversary of his natal day. A number of friends came over from New York, and with the garrison folk present wished the Major many happy returns of the day. Mrs. Kimball served refreshments. Major and Mrs. Kimball's daughter, Florence, has returned from a month's visit with Major J. B. McDonald, 15th Cav., wife and daughter, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. L. W. Littell on July 27 gave a dinner for Mrs. Leonard Wood, followed by a bridge party, at which were present Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Reber, Col. and Mrs. Black, Major and Mrs. Truitt. Prizes were won by Mrs. Truitt and Colonel Black. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Littell. Mrs. Pratt, wife of Brig. Gen. Edward B. Pratt, retired, entertained the Ladies' Card Club on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Burton, wife of Capt. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., and her cousin, Miss Le Favour, have gone to Fort Niagara. The regimental staff, band and Co. I, 29th Inf., commanded by Capt. John F. Madden, arrived on Sunday from the Gettysburg maneuvers. Capt. John E. Woodward, acting Q.M., and Frank H. Burton, Lieuts. George A. Lynch, Jacob E. Fickel and Henry H. Arnold, returned with the troops. Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf., went from Gettysburg, Pa., last week, to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C. Cos. L and M, 29th Inf., continued on route for Fort Niagara for rifle practice. The 165th Co., C.A.C., Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd, were relieved from temporary duty and returned to Fort Totten on Monday.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, is visiting Major Samuel Reber, S.C., and Mrs. Reber, daughter of General Miles. Mrs. Dorey, wife of Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., departed on Tuesday to join her mother at South Manchester, Conn., and thence to York Harbor, Me., where the Dorey children have already gone for the summer. Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., has returned from the Gettysburg maneuvers. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Walkley and son, Master William Patterson, of Chelsea, Mass., are visiting their parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Walkley.

The Stearns Electric Paste Co., of Chicago, which manufactures a rat and roach destroying paste, has been in the business for over thirty years and has received many orders from the Government. Only recently a government order was shipped for 144 25-cent packages and 144 one-dollar packages of rat and roach paste, which is an indication of its effectiveness.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CUSACK.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 24, 1910, to Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack, wife of Capt. J. E. Cusack, Capt. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Tenant, granddaughter of Col. Frederick W. Fugler, retired, and Mrs. Fugler.

LOVE.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 22, 1910, to the wife of Capt. Albert G. Love, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

PARKER.—Born at Batavia, N.Y., July 30, 1910, a son, to the wife of Ensign Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N., and great grandson of the late Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U.S.N.

RIESS.—Born to the wife of Capt. 1st Class N. W. Riess, Hosp. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Dorothy Charlotte, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 17, 1910.

ROSS.—Born to Capt. William Ross, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ross a seven and one-half pound boy for the first set of fours, Co. K, 13th Inf., U.S.A. The "crui" was born at the Cushing Hospital. Mother and boy are doing nicely.

RUSSELL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., July 26, 1910, a son, Frederic Hamilton Russell.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERLAIN—LOUGHBOROUGH.—At Columbus, O., July 23, 1910, Miss Marie Snyder Loughborough, daughter of Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th U.S. Inf., to Mr. Benjamin W. Chamberlain.

COTTEN—TYSON.—At Tunbridge Wells, England, Aug. 3, 1910, Lieut. Bruce Cottin, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edith Johns Tyson.

KILBOURNE—BOYCE.—At St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1910, Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., 4th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary F. Boyce.

DIED.

BURNETT.—Died at San Diego, Cal., July 24, 1910, Major Levi F. Burnett, U.S.A., retired.

FENLON.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., July 23, Mrs. Edward Fenlon, mother of Edward Fenlon, of Kansas City; Mrs. Ryan Billings, Mont.; Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, wife of Major Rivers, 4th U.S. Cav., and of Mrs. Kumpe, wife of Lieut. George E. Kumpe, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

GRANT.—Died at Orange, N.J., Aug. 4, 1910, Mrs. Mary Macdonald Grant, mother of Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

HAWTHORNE.—Died at Tokio, Japan, Aug. 8, 1910, Mrs. Harry L. Hawthorne, wife of Major Hawthorne, Coast Art., U.S.A.

JOHNSON.—Died at Nezinscot Farm, Turner, Me., July 25, 1910, Edward Darlington Johnson, son of Rev. Edward Darlington Johnson and Elise (Bradford) Johnson, and grandson of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., aged eleven months and six days.

KLINEFELTER.—Died at Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1910, Mrs. Helen O. Paulding, widow of Comdr. Leonard Paulding, U.S.N.

SMITH.—Died at Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1910, Col. Alex C. Smith, N.G.N.Y., retired, formerly colonel of the 23d Regt.

UPTON.—Died at Lockport, N.Y., July 22, 1910, John Alexander, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Upton, 1st U.S. Inf.

WESTFALL.—Died at Allston, Mass., July 22, 1910, Mrs. M. B. Westfall, in her eightieth year, mother of Gun. John Westfall, U.S.N., retired. Interment at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N.Y.

WIEBER.—Died at Orange, N.J., July 25, 1910, Mrs. George Wieber, widow of Dr. George Wieber, and mother of Mrs. F. W. F. Wieber, wife of Med. Instr. Wieber, U.S.N., Dr. Adolf Wieber, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and of Mrs. W. D. Schonmaker, of Orange, N.J.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

By winning the Bradley Match and the State Infantry Skirmish Match at the annual shooting contests of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mount Gretna, July 29, the 12th Infantry established a new record of victories, having won five of the seven trophy events in which it competed. Its junior team won the Wiggins, Herschman and Potter trophies. The Governor's Troop won the cavalry rapid-fire and skirmish matches and captured the state cavalry skirmish trophy for the third time in four years. The following are the total scores in the Bradley Match: 12th Infantry, 1,242; 16th, 1,183; 3d, 1,159; 13th, 1,143; 10th, 1,091; 9th, 1,077; 14th, 1,066; 6th, 1,050; 1st, 1,044; 2d, 990; 18th, 983; 8th, 974; 4th, 964. The 1st Brigade team, on Aug. 2, won the long-range match by a margin of nineteen points. Tied with the 2d Brigade at the shorter range, the Philadelphians won easily by their magnificent marksmanship at the longer range. Pvt. Albert Dunn, of the 1st Infantry, was the high-score man, with a total of ninety-three out of a possible one hundred points. This is the fourth time in five years that the 1st Brigade has won the state perpetual trophy. Its score was 369 points; the 3d Brigade made 350, the 2d, 341, and the 4th, 335. The teams were made up of four men each. The 2d Brigade won the Dougherty match for teams of twelve men, with a score of 2,807 points, wresting the trophy from the 3d Brigade, which won it last year. The 3d Brigade team scored 2,737; the 1st Brigade, 2,713, and the 4th Brigade, 2,480 points.

The rifle team to represent the Pennsylvania National Guard in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, O., has been selected as follows: Team captain, Major Blaine Aiken, ordnance officer, 2d Brigade; team coach, Major E. Claude Goddard, O.O., 1st Brigade; surgeon, Major J. Mark Peters; riders, Major C. C. Jones, O.O., 3d Brigade; Pvt. A. L. Dunn, Sergt. C. B. Bishop, Sergt. Robert Gamble, 1st Inf.; Major George E. Kemp, 3d Inf.; Corp. Elmer E. Ziegler, 8th Inf.; Pvt. Raymond Snyder, 9th Inf.; Pvt. Edward Lang, 10th Inf.; Sergt. E. E. Slopey and Lieut. Charles Donahue, 12th Inf.; Sergt. W. H. J. S. Weicksel, 12th Inf.; Capt. Harry Wheelock and Sergt. W. P. Rhines, 16th Inf.; Artificer Edward Sweeting, 18th Inf.

Upon the invitation of the Secretary of War, the brigade of Militia of Indiana, except Batteries A, B and C, Field Art., will unite with the Regular Army in joint field exercises at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Sept. 1 to 10, inclusive, and will move by train by schedules to be hereafter furnished.

Col. Charles H. Hitchcock, 1st N.Y., has been appointed a member of the Militia Council, and succeeds Major Frederick A. Wells, of the 23d Regiment.

The 4th N.J., Col. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, left Jersey City on a special train July 30 for a week's encampment at Sea Girt. The regiment was reviewed by Mayor Wittpenn as it passed the City Hall on the way to the station.

Major General Young, commanding the division of Illinois National Guard, has directed the entire division to encamp at Peoria from Aug. 20 to 27, except the artillery battalion and the 5th Infantry. Division headquarters will be established at camp on Aug. 18. The camp has been named "Camp Deveen,"

The following officers and men have been selected to represent the Massachusetts Militia at the national shoot at Camp Perry, O. They will leave Boston Saturday, Aug. 6, from the North station: Team captain, Col. Joshua D. Upton, chief ordnance officer; coach, Lieut. Maurice W. Parker, 6th Inf.; spotter, Capt. Stuart W. Wise, 6th Inf.; quartermaster, Sergt. Major Benjamin Knapp, 1st Corps of Cadets; Lieut. Edward J. Connally, 6th Inf.; Lieut. George Faber, 6th Inf.; Lieut. James E. Burns, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Major (S.G.) William D. Huddleston, Coast Art. Corps; Col. Sergt. George M. Jeffs, 6th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. James H. Keough, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Fred R. Daniels, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Frank H. Keen, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Henry E. Woods, 5th Inf.; Corp. Owen A. Schofield, 5th Inf.; Corp. S. Schofield, 5th Inf.; Pvt. Kingsley A. Burnham, 1st Corps of Cadets; Pvt. Cedric B. Long, 5th Inf.; Pvt. William H. McCarthy, 2d Corps of Cadets; Pvt. George W. Reid, 6th Inf.; Pvt. Charles J. Van Amburgh, 2d Inf.; Pvt. J. Emerson Williams, 5th Inf.

The 18th Infantry of Penn. N.G. will leave for Camp Gobin, Gettysburg, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 10, traveling in two trains, provided with one day's travel ration. An advance camping detail of seventy officers and men, under Captain Woodsides, will leave a couple of days ahead of the main body to erect the tentage for the regiment. It would be much more practicable, however, to have the regiment put up its own tents, rather than find them all erected.

"Company commanders in Pittsburg, Pa., and vicinity," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "are complaining of the lack of recruits. It is said that several companies in the western part of the state will be forced to report at the encampment with much diminished numbers. In their efforts to secure at least the minimum some captains have resorted to advertising in the daily papers for men, an action which meets with severe condemnation from others. Opposition from labor organizations, the little time for sport at the camps and too much hard work, without compensation of any sort, are among the reasons advanced for the condition of affairs."

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and staff, and the 23d and 47th Regiments, Squadron C and the 2d Signal Company will leave their home stations for Pine Camp on Wednesday night, Aug. 10, and will board special trains at Eleventh avenue and Sixtieth street, Manhattan.

Speaking of the recent tour of duty of the 8th Infantry of Massachusetts at South Framingham, the Boston Globe says: "Guard duty has been well performed, considering the number of recruits who are invariably put on duty during their first camp, which showed that they had been intelligently instructed. Military courtesy was only fair when the command came on the field, but improved during the week. Cleanliness of quarters was a big feature, as was also the neatness of the men when on parade, and the general discipline of the regiment has been remarkable. The field maneuvers which were conducted were beneficial to both officers and men. They were just sufficient to break the monotony of the camp, with the everlasting string of ceremonies, which are very pretty from a spectator's point of view, but are overdone in many instances by some commanders. This was not the case this week, as Colonel Priest has performed only those ceremonies called for. There were no practice reviews, or honors, paid to visiting officers, and this time has been utilized in instruction. The quartermaster and commissary department

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ments have been well taken care of by Capt. Louis G. Hunton and Harry C. Hunter, respectively, while the surgeons have attended to their duties and kept the men in good condition. When the condition of the grounds is considered this is rather remarkable. The drainage is defective, the running water has been condemned by the surgeons for many years, the cook houses and mess halls are one mass of grease, and the latrines are an iniquity."

A camp of instruction for officers of the National Guard of South Dakota was held at Watertown from July 21 to 24, inclusive, with Col. A. S. Frost as instructor, assisted by Capt. E. R. Chrisman, U.S.A. The program embraced lectures on organization, camp sanitation, discipline, etc.; pitching camp, practical instruction, company papers; drill, school of the soldier, problems, company papers; drill, school of the squad; demonstration, first aid; practice march, exercises at patrols, advanced and rear guards; drill, school of the company; military maps and map reading, problems, requiring the use of maps; demonstration, hasty intrenchments, and instruction, Infantry firing.

The camp of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt opened on July 23, with the 1st Regiment, of Newark, Col. John D. Fraser, and 5th Regiment, Col. E. W. Hine, of Orange, under canvas. These regiments belong to the 1st brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, who, with his staff, was present before the arrival of the two regiments, and witnessed the raising of the tents. A detachment from Battery A, East Orange, fired the opening salute. Governor Fort was also present in camp at its opening and viewed the two regiments as they arrived. Friends of General Campbell were much pleased that he was back again in service after the successful fight he made against the Compulsory Retirement law, by which he had been retired.

G.O. 32, A.G.O., N.G.P., dated July 15, dealing with the coming encampment of the state troops at Gettysburg, is a model typographically, with its neat arrangement of subjects in the margin. A few of the most important points are printed in italics, while Par. XII, dealing with requisitions for ordnance or Q.M. stores, appears in staring capitals. One of the italicized orders is this: "Dress uniforms and overcoats must not be taken to camp."

Major Nathan Lapowski, of the Texas National Guard, has announced himself as a candidate for Adjutant General of the state, and has begun an active campaign for appointment to that office. Major Lapowski has been an active and progressive member of the Texas military establishment since 1885, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in Co. B, Texas Volunteers, Colonel Huston commanding. In the Spanish-American War he was Captain of Co. G, 3d Texas Vols. When the Guard was recognized in November, 1889, Captain Lapowski was elected Major of the 4th Inf., T.N.G., in which position he is now serving. Major Lapowski is one of the leading merchants of El Paso.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. Y.—P.A. Paymr. B. Mayer is attached to the Salem (see Navy Table for address). Lieuts. F. D. Kilgore and W. L. Burchfield are at the marine barracks, Honolulu; Capt. J. S. Turrill on duty naval prison, Portsmouth, N.H. The torpedo-boat destroyer Roe, under construction at Newport News, not yet commissioned.

W. C. B.—The largest gun in use in the U.S. Army is the 14-inch B.L. rifle, model of 1907. It is designed primarily for the defense of wide channels and harbors. Its muzzle velocity is 2,100 feet seconds; penetration in Krupp armor, normal impact at 8,500 yards, 12 inches. One 16-inch gun has been constructed for our Army, but has never been permanently mounted. In the Navy the 13-inch gun is the largest in use, though a 14-inch gun has been constructed and passed a satisfactory test, and it is contemplated that the 14-inch will be adopted for use on the latest big battleships building and authorized for our Navy. The range of the 14-inch is over eight miles, the muzzle velocity 2,600 feet per second, and the weight of the projectile 1,400 pounds. The gun weighs about five tons more than the 13-inch gun on the Indiana and Wyoming. The gun that figured in the recent disaster at Fort Monroe was a 12-inch.

F. J. M. asks: Enlisted Dec. 24, 1898, discharged Dec. 23, 1901; re-enlisted Jan. 8, 1902, discharged Jan. 7, 1905; re-enlisted Sept. 14, 1908. What is my pay? Answer: By provision of the Pay Law of May 11, 1908, on your enlistment Sept. 14, 1908, having been out over three months, you were entitled to count all your previous service of one or more complete enlistments as one period, and are rightly carried as in the second enlistment.

F. D.—As you remained out of the Service November, 1905, to February, 1907, by enlistment of latter date you are in first period, and on re-enlistment, within three months after discharge, you will be entitled to bonus, which applies to Marine Corps as well as to the Army.

H. L. B.—The first paragraph of the Dick Law as amended May 27, 1908, provides: "That the Militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states and territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes: The Organized Militia, to be known as the National Guard of the state, territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the re-

spective states or territories; the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia: Provided, That the provisions of this act and of Sec. 1661, R.S., as amended, shall apply only to the Militia organized as a land force."

G. F. asks: I enlisted in Canton, China, and expect to be discharged at the expiration of my enlistment, at Boston, Mass. I am serving on my first enlistment. To where and to how much transportation am I entitled? Answer: Four cents a mile, Boston to San Francisco (3,313 miles), and actual cost of transportation and subsistence, San Francisco to Canton, China.

R. J. McA. asks: Does time spent as a patient in the naval hospital count on retirement from the Service? Answer: All service in Army, Navy and Marine Corps counts toward retirement.

SCRANTON asks: May enlisted men of the U.S. Navy obtain the rank of commissioned officer the same as they can in the U.S. Army? How many officers are thus appointed annually? Answer: Chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers and chief machinists receive a commission and they rank with but after ensigns. While the way is open for the enlisted man to go up to command rank, the educational and technical requirements are so high that there is small hope for any save graduates of the Naval Academy to attain to it. This is emphasized by the small number of enlisted men who have attained a rank higher than that of chief boatswain, etc.

M. A. R. asks: What is the largest bay in the world? Answer: Bay of Bengal, an arm of the Indian Ocean.

SATISFACTION.—The following provision of the Pay Law of 1908 is held by the Comptroller to apply only to enlistments begun after May 11, 1908: "An enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the soldier shall have made good any time lost during an enlistment period by unauthorized absence exceeding one day." Therefore a soldier enlisted in 1907 is entitled to be discharged three years from date of enlistment without making good time lost by absence without leave, and he is not, by such absence, deprived of the bonus to which he would otherwise be entitled on re-enlistment within three months of discharge from first enlistment.

Q.M. SERGT. asks: (1) A man in the Cavalry qualifies as marksman June 23, 1910; is discharged Sept. 1, 1910; the order from department headquarters is not received until October the same year; the man re-enlists Sept. 2, 1910, in the Coast Artillery, and in October he gets the order on which his marksman qualification appears. Can he draw the pay due him from June 23, 1910, to date of discharge in the Coast Artillery? (2) I enlisted Dec. 17, 1888, for five years and was discharged Dec. 16, 1893; re-enlisted April 27, 1894; discharged April 26, 1899; re-enlisted April 27, 1899 for three years; discharged April 26, 1902; re-enlisted April 27, 1902; discharged April 26, 1905; re-enlisted May 11, 1905; discharged May 10, 1908; re-enlisted May 11, 1908. What is the extra pay from the date of qualification to the end of the enlistment in which you qualified. As qualification is not authorized in the Coast Artillery your re-enlistment in that branch within three months from discharge from the Cavalry did not entitle you to receive the marksman's pay throughout the year following your re-enlistment. See G.O. 21, 1909, which is the latest amendment of A.R. 1365. (2) Your continuous service from April 27, 1894, to May 11, 1908, amounted to some fourteen years, which would place you in your fifth period until close of enlistment begun on May 11, 1908.

J. B. asks: I enlisted July 15, 1898, in the N.Y. Vols., and was discharged April 15, 1899. I was stationed in Cuba from Dec. 13, 1898, until March 17, 1899. Please inform me if I am entitled to a Spanish-American War badge? Answer: Not unless in the Service now.

J. Q. A.—Thank you for favor of July 25.

H. R. B.—The Secretaries of War from the administration of Lincoln to date have been the following: (Lincoln), Simon Cameron, Edwin M. Stanton; (Johnson), Stanton, Grant, Thomas, Schofield; (Grant), Rawlins, Sherman, Belknap, A. Taft, J. D. Cameron; (Hayes), McCrary, Ramsey; (Garfield and Arthur), R. T. Lincoln; (Cleveland) Endicott; (Harrison), Proctor, Elkins; (Cleveland), Lamont; (McKinley) Alger, Root; (Roosevelt), Root, Taft, Wright; (Taft), Dickinson. In the same period, while the War Department had twenty-two different Secretaries, as noted above, the Navy portfolio was held by seventeen different men, as follows: (Lincoln and Johnson), Welles; (Grant), Borie, Robeson; (Hayes), Thompson, Goff; (Garfield), Hunt; (Arthur), Chandler; (Cleveland), Whitney; (Harrison), Tracy; (Cleveland), Herbert; (McKinley), Long; (Roosevelt), Long, Moody, Bonaparte, Metcalfe, Newberry; (Taft), Meyer.

G. A. S.—The Medical Department law of 1908 does not set an age limit for appointment as Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. Write the Surgeon General of the Army Washington, D.C., for circular or specify the information you desire.

BUGLER.—The terms trumpeter and bugler, owing to the similarity of the instruments used by them, are quite often used interchangeably. In Army Regulations the term trumpeter when used applies as well to the bugler, and the term bugler in the Navy Regulations applies as well to the trumpeter. In the Army, the Field Artillery is the only branch of the Service equipped with bugles, but in the Navy both trumpets and bugles are used, the choice lying with the ship commander. The Navy bugle is of brass, key G with F slide, and weighs twenty-eight ounces.

J. L. G. asks: I served with the 8th Cavalry during the entire campaign of 1890 and 1891 against the Sioux Indians. Enlisted May 22, 1887; discharged May 21, 1892. Am I entitled to a campaign badge? Answer: Yes, if now in the Service; see G.O. 129, 1908.

J. F. B.—An excellent book describing life at West Point in detail is "West Point: its Glamor and its Grind," published by Cupples & Leon Co., 137 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Academy issues a pamphlet giving information as to requirements and regulations for application for cadetships, which address the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point.

B. N. G.—Though it is quite probable that the 15th Infantry, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will go to the Philippines in 1911, no positive statement can be made, as the order for movements of troops next year has not yet been promulgated.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

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A. T. asks: What is the position of a battalion sergeant major when the regiment is passing in review? Answer: The battalion sergeant major of the first battalion is on the left of the regimental non-commissioned staff. The sergeants major of the second and third battalions are nine paces in front of the right guide of the leading companies of their respective battalions.

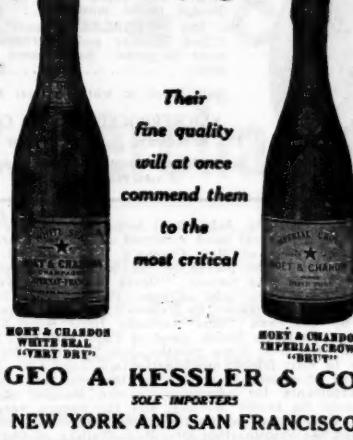
J. W. M. asks: (1) A non-com. marching a company without arms meets the C.O. Should he give: Eyes right (or left)? (2) A non-com. marching a detachment of the guard meets the officer of the day. Should he give: Eyes right (or left)? Answer: (1 and 2) Yes.

G. H. asks: For parade, the right company of a two-company battalion is to be the base company; would it be considered wrong to dress the company to the left, in accordance with Par. 254, I.D.R., or should the dress be exclusively to the right? Answer: See answer to same question in this column.

J. E. M. asks: (1) Battalion parade, two companies, colors not present, right company first to arrive on the line. Is the first company dressed to the right or left? (2) Would the presence of the colors influence the dressing? Answer: (1) Under the circumstances you mention the formation would be on the right company, and both companies would dress to the right. (2) No.

SERGEANT asks: Where is the position of a sergeant (on

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detail with National Guard) on a Decoration Day parade, on the left or right of regimental sergeant major? Answer: No tactical position is assigned to Regular soldiers on duty with the Organized Militia. As a duty sergeant unassigned to a company, but detailed to a regiment, your logical position would be on the left of the line contemplated in the last section of Par. 350, I.D.R.

X. Y. Z. asks: Under provisions of G.O. 32, Feb. 25, 1910, Par. 9, A.R., (1) if, in the absence of the chief musician, the band was ordered to play a concert, who would take the chief musician's place at concert? (2) What position would the chief trumpeter and principal musician take when the band "falls in" in double rank (as for inspection)? Answer: (1) In the absence of the chief musician the band sergeant usually acts in his place. See paragraph on page 1285, Army and Navy Journal, June 25, 1910. (2) Usually they are placed in order of rank, with the junior two paces to the right of and on a line with the front rank of the band.

PHIL. SCOUTS asks: Paragraph 486, I.D.R., states, "If the inspection is to include an examination of the blanket rolls the captain, before dismissing the company and after inspecting the file closers, directs the lieutenants to remain in place, closes ranks, stacks arms, dresses the company back to four paces from the stacks, takes intervals and commands etc., etc. As no further mention is made of the lieutenants in this paragraph, do they remain in front of the company until the captain directs the first sergeant to dismiss the company, when they would return sabers and fall out? If not then, when do they fall out? Answer: No; they remain in front of the company until the captain assembles as directed in the last section of the paragraph, which is executed as prescribed in Par. 101. They would fall out as prescribed in Par. 172.

CORPORAL asks: Par. 227, I.D.R., states that the corporal leaves his place in line at the second command. Does this apply to Par. 228, 229, 230, 231 and 232, and especially to Par. 229? Answer: It applies to Par. 228, 230, 231 and 232. It does not apply to Par. 229, as the corporal could not take his proper position three paces in front of his squad until it is uncovered by the squad in front of it; again, there is no necessity for the corporal to leave his position until his squad is uncovered. In line formations, as Par. 230 and 231, there is room in front for corporals to take their positions, and it is necessary for them to lead their squads in the indicated direction immediately.

CAPTAIN asks: (1) What is the position of the major at parade with a battalion of five companies? (2) At regimental parade, following escort of the colors, when and by whom are ranks opened? Is it done by the major, after the colonel has given up command after the ceremony of escort, or is it done by the regimental adjutant after the band has completed "Sound off" after parade has begun? Answer: The position of the major is in the center of the battalion irrespective of the number of companies it contains. The text of Par. 252 is clear on this point. Par. 253 directs that the major place himself in a position about equal to half the front of the battalion. The definition of front is the space in width occupied by a command. (2) The majors should open ranks.

B. U. SERGEANT asks: We are in a regimental camp and have a review to the Governor in the afternoon. At evening the companies pass the reviewing officer in charge of the first sergeants. About fifty yards to the right of the reviewing stand are the Governor and his staff, the Governor being on the line, but not with the reviewing party. Should the Governor be saluted the same as the reviewing officer; or, if not, what would be the proper compliment? Answer: As the regiment is executing part of the ceremony of regimental parade, and is marching in compliance with the order to "pass in review," it is not contemplated that any person other than the reviewing officer should be saluted during the ceremony. Par. 446, I.D.R., contemplates that in the ceremony of review only the reviewing officer is saluted, although officers of higher rank and distinguished personages are present.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 29, 1910.

Miss Lloyd Frier, who has been visiting friends near Louisville, Ky., returned Monday. Mrs. Milton G. Holliday, wife of Lieutenant Holliday, 8th Cav., of Fort Robinson, arrived Saturday and is the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. J. P. O'Mahoney, of Indianapolis, and Father Charles O'Mahoney, of St. Augustine, Fla., were guests Monday of Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf. Mr. J. P. O'Mahoney is editor of the Catholic Indiana, in Indianapolis. Capt. Edwin A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., who has been on duty at the Military camp here, left Sunday for Gettysburg, Pa., for duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Judge C. F. H. Carrithers, who has been the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. John B. DeLancey, left Tuesday for Attica, Ind. He will spend a few days at the Mudavia Springs before returning to his home at Fairbury, Ill. Lieutenant and Mrs. DeLancey entertained informally Wednesday evening for Lieutenant Fred C. Carrithers, recently assigned to the 10th Infantry and now on his graduation leave. Others present were the Misses LeRoy Buck, Frances Burleson, Bessie Craney, Russell and Helen Cecil, Lloyd Frier, Sarita and Margarette Van Vliet, Frances Rockwell, Elizabeth Little, Lieutenant C. R. Lewis, R. C. Taylor, Jessie Gaston, Gordon R. Catts, A. J. White, E. G. Beuret, Lewis C. Rockwell, W. J. Fitzmaurice, John H. Statesman, F. M. Kennedy and R. L. Eichelberger.

Miss Elizabeth Little, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Herman Lackman, of Cincinnati, returned Wednesday. Miss Erleen and Miss Winifred McHugh, who have been the guests of Chaplain and Miss Ferry, returned to their home Tuesday. Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, returned to Chicago Monday.

A most agreeable surprise was arranged for Mrs. H. A.



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Greene Monday evening, July 25, it being her birthday anniversary. The regimental band rendered an excellent program and a large number of Mrs. Greene's friends called. The following numbers were played by the band: Serenade, "At the Lake," arranged by Koenig; "Ouverture Minor," by Tobain; "Teddy After Africa," by Pryor; "Paderevski's famous minuet; Mexican serenade, "La Paloma"; "La Borrinona," arranged by Coe; and "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly," march. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Tebette, for the past three months, left Thursday for New Hampshire to visit friends until early fall.

The board of officers in session for the past ten days examining applicants for admission to the Medical Reserve Corps finished its labors Monday, and the papers were forwarded to Washington for final marking. The following applicants took the examination: Drs. P. J. Coulas, of Chrisney, Ind.; H. G. Smith, of Terre Haute, Ind.; J. J. Briggs, Frederick E. Hickson and Herman G. Morgan, of Indianapolis. The result of the examination will not be known for several weeks.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hedges, U.S.A., from Chicago, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Charles B. Hodges, 29th Inf., visited the post Thursday. General Hodges will be in command of all the troops at the autumn maneuvers and came to look over the camp grounds. The Misses Natalie and Gladys McFarland, of Bridgeport, Conn., school friends of Miss Lloyd Frier, arrived Thursday and are guests at the home of Major and Mrs. Frier. Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruse, Chief Q.M. Dept. of the Lakes, was a visitor Thursday and inspected the maneuver grounds. He left that evening for his station at Chicago.

On Monday evening Lieut. W. J. Fitzmaurice entertained informally at the officers' mess for Lieutenant DeLancey and Carrithers, 10th Inf., and Chester Barnet, 15th Cav., who is on leave visiting relatives in Indianapolis. On Tuesday Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger entertained with a very pretty dinner at the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, for Lieut. W. J. Fitzmaurice, it being his twenty-fifth birthday. Others present were the Misses Russell and Helen Cecil, Miss Johnson, of Indianapolis; Miss LeRoy Buck, Lieutenant Carrithers and Barnet. After the dinner Lieutenant Eichelberger took his guests for an automobile ride.

Carts. LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; R. M. Brambila, 27th Inf., and T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf., who have been on duty at the Militia camp, left Sunday for their stations.

The 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., under command of Major William L. Buck, which is camped on the reservation near the new target range, have about completed their target practice. Some have made very good scores, but the regiment has new rifles from Rock Island Arsenal, and this battalion has not had sufficient time to learn the zero of the guns. About fifty men have qualified as marksmen.

Miss Lloyd Frier, daughter of Major and Mrs. Frier, gave a very pretty informal hop Friday in honor of her guests, Miss Natalie and Miss Gladys McFarland, of Connecticut. All the young ladies and the bachelor officers of the post were present. Dainty refreshments were served and the regimental orchestra furnished music.

Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. DeLancey, left Thursday for Fairbury, Ill., to spend the balance of his leave.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 30, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill were week-end guests at Maple Island, Minn., of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward K. Massee, 7th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., leave Monday for Washington, where Captain Bugge has been detailed at the Army War College. Col. Robert K. Evans left Friday for Camp Perry.

Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Bugge, Lieut. George Steunenberg, all 28th Inf.; Mrs. Isham Hornsby, of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 19th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth. The following officers of the 28th Infantry were up from the Sparta, Wis., maneuver camp from Saturday until Wednesday: Capt. Englebert G. Ovenshine, Lieuts. John B. Richardson, George T. Everett, Joseph O. Walkup and George Steunenberg.

At the charming tea and five hundred party given by Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Mapp, and Mrs. Isham Hornsby, Thursday, the honors were won by Mrs. John Henry Parker, of this garrison, and Mrs. J. P. Sedgwick, of Minneapolis. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lyons, 28th Inf., for the past two years at Fort Leavenworth, will return here Aug. 15 and take quarters No. 23. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, of Aberdeen, S.D., since Thursday, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur. Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine gave a dinner Wednesday. Mrs. Silas A. Wolf spent Sunday at La Crosse, Wis., where Lieutenant Colonel Wolf was encamped en route to Sparta. Mrs. Wolf returned Monday and left July 30 to spend the remainder of the summer in California.

Col. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., leaves Monday for Booneville, Mo., to assume his duties as military instructor at the Kemper Military School. Lieut. Col. William B. Banister left Friday for Camp Emory Upton, Sparta, Wis. Mrs. George O. Cress and daughter, Cornelia, left to-day to be guests of Mrs. Dushane, of St. Paul, on a boat trip up the river. Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler and her mother, Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, will leave Monday for Duluth, Minn., to remain until September.

Mrs. J. Westlake gave a lunch Saturday at Fields's, St. Paul, for Mrs. George O. Cress, Mrs. James B. Henry, Miss Walton, Miss Casey and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Miss Welch, Infantry garrison, entertained informally Friday evening for the young people at a watermelon party. Miss Walton, of Lincoln, Neb., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry, will return home Monday. Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., has taken apartments in the New Brighton, California Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice gave an informal luncheon Thursday. Major and Mrs. William G. Gambrill left St. Paul Wednesday for San Francisco. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Hodges left St. Paul Saturday for Chicago, Ill. Lieut. Walter S. and Mrs. Grant left St. Paul Saturday for Chicago. Lieut. tenant Grant is aid to General Hodges.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, the new department commander, and Mrs. Howe have taken apartments at the Angus. Major Thmas C. Goodman, the new department paymaster, Mrs. Goodman and Miss Goodman have also taken apartments at the Angus. Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, aid to General Hodges, left Saturday for Chicago.

Majors Thomas W. Griffith and Lieut. Thomas Rogers, both 28th Inf., left Friday for Camp Perry. They will visit en route at Sparta, Wis., returning to the garrison about Aug. 21.

The officers assigned to duty at the maneuver camp at Sparta, Aug. 1-31, left this morning; they are Major S. D. Sturgis, Capt. D. Settle, Majors T. C. Goodman and W. H. Gordon. General Howe and his aid will leave Sunday morning for the camp. Lieut. Col. A. O. Brodie and Major F. R. Shunk will remain in St. Paul. The headquarters, band and two battalions of the 28th Infantry reached camp late July 29. The regiment left July 14, marching the entire way.

FORT BAKER NOTES.

Fort Baker, Cal., July 26, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Fenner are soon to leave us for the Artillery School, to everyone's regret. Mrs. Fenner and her two little daughters have been spending the summer on their ranch near Healdsburg, but will return next week to prepare for departure. Mrs. L. T. Waldron and little Miss Lois are now out of quarantine from their unpleasant siege of the whooping cough, and the former was able to join a delightful auto party for a long evening ride on Friday of last week, given by Dr. and Mrs. Krobs, in their handsome car. Major Buckman and family arrived Tuesday, the 12th, about midnight after a very warm but agreeable trip from Illinois, the home of the Major's mother, with whom he spent a few days.

Lieut. John R. Ellis is at present at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, where he underwent, on the 21st, an operation for appendicitis. We are pleased to learn that he is doing well.

The officers and ladies of this garrison and Fort Barry were the guests on the 23d of the San Francisco Yacht Club at their midsummer reception in the handsome rooms of the clubhouse in Sausalito. Those attending included Major and Mrs. Buckman, Miss Buckman, Capt. and Mrs. Leonard T. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Krebs, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Meyer, Miss Bottoms and her guest, Miss Eleanor Webster, of Fresno; Lieutenants Motlow and Guillet, and Mr. John H. Buckman. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and refreshments were served upon the balcony overhanging the water, where the rising moon enhanced the beauty of the scene. Some two hundred guests from the city and the neighboring towns enjoyed dancing till midnight.

The polo baseball team has been covering itself with glory, having tied the amateur record by winning twenty-three games in succession this season.

Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C., and Lieut. Charles E. Ide have joined at Fort Barry, and Capt. Sam F. Bottoms will soon take his departure for the Artillery School. He will leave a most satisfactory record behind him as the champion bowler of the district and, moreover, is justly proud of the fine performance of his company, the 161st, at the recent practice, when they made six hits in six shots in five minutes, ten seconds, total time.

Miss Bottoms has entertained a number of guests during the past month, among them being Miss Webster, Miss Marjorie Corey, Miss Pearl Henninghouse, all of Fresno, and Miss Marjorie Buckman.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 25, 1910.

A most pleasant reception was given by Major and Mrs. Clark on Saturday, the 22d, at 8:30 p.m. Delicious punch, ice-cream and cake were served. Mrs. Chenoweth, Miss Rose Clark and Miss Whitmore, when asked by the assembled guests and their hostess, played beautifully on the piano. Lieutenant Griffith rendered some old Southern darkey songs and also played well; his songs bring forth great applause. Only a few were absent from the entertainment because of duty or otherwise. Capt. and Mrs. Switzer entertained Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Bubb at dinner Thursday, the 14th.

Lieutenant Hartigan was absent six days for the purpose of selecting camp sites along the intended line of march to Fort Riley. Col. and Mrs. Bolton and Captains Butler and Babcock left for Fort Leavenworth to purchase horses for the journey to Riley. Col. and Mrs. Bolton returned Saturday; also Captain Martin, while Captains Butler and Babcock followed the next day. Colonel Bolton returned to Fort Leavenworth July 24, to be present at a G.C.M. Captain Switzer is now in command. Major Bundy made an inspection of property at this post on Friday.

Many of the officers have attended the saengerfests and aviation meets which are being held in Omaha at present. The aviation meet attracts large crowds. Glenn Curtiss is the chief attraction.

When the regiment leaves the ball team will leave behind a spotless record, having defeated all comers this season. Recently the following games have been played: Saturday, the 16th, the Bellevue team was defeated 6-4 in an exciting game; 6 to 5 was the score next day, Sunday, when the soldiers won a most interesting victory over the Hoppers, of Omaha. The Woodmen of the World, who met defeat here three weeks ago, returned in hopes of a victory, but the game proved to be a regular walk-away for the post team. In the first inning ten runs were scored, most of them after two men were out; final score was 18-0. Credit is due to the fine pitching of Corp. Jay Thomas for the many victories. Lieuts. C. H. Farnham and Taylor also deserve credit for the management and running of the team, as well as their playing.

Miss Allan is visiting her niece, Mrs. Owen C. Fiske, at this post. Mrs. Purcell, wife of Lieutenant Purcell, 26th Inf., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. H. B. Smith. Capt. B. T. Simmons, Gen. Staff, of Washington, visited his brother-in-law, Captain Smith, on Friday and accompanied him to Fort Leavenworth.

Wednesday evening the Fort Crook Social Club gave their weekly dance in the gymnasium. Ice-cream was served.

Lieutenant Thorne, recently graduated from West Point and appointed to the 4th Infantry, stopped off at Fort Crook on his way home. Miss Whitmore, of Omaha, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Noyes overnight, Saturday. Mr. Phillip Chase, of Omaha, was the guest of Mr. J. S. Switzer, Jr. Wednesday night, the 20th.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 1, 1910.

Mrs. William Nicholson, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle, Jr. Mrs. Kumpe, wife of Lieut. George E. Kumpe, Sig. Corps, and little son of Fort Mason, Cal., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. McGonigle, Jr. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, of Fort Snelling, Major and Mrs. E. S. W. Drought, of Kansas City, Mo., and Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson, of Fort Riley, who attended the funeral here of Mrs. Edward Fenlon, are at the National Hotel. The funeral of Mrs. Fenlon, widow of the late Edward Fenlon, took place from the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception Tuesday morning, upon the arrival of the 7:30 train from Billings, Mont., where Mrs. Fenlon's death occurred.

The field, staff and eleven companies of the 13th Infantry, including the machine-gun platoon, left Monday for their 200 miles to the maneuvers at Pawnee Flats, Fort Riley.

Lieutenant Davis and family have gone to Vancouver Barracks. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, Lieut. C. T. Griffin, Lieut. George W. C. Whiting and Lieut. Col. John A. Mallory are here as G.C.M. witnesses. Lieut. Roy E. Glass, Phil Scott, is a guest of Mr. Phelps. Colonel Hunter, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Capt. William T. Johnston. Col. E. D. Hoyle, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Parker. Col. and Mrs. William Nichols have gone North for the summer.

The Schmeizers, of Kansas City, broke the soldiers' long winning streak at the Soldiers' Home ground, Saturday, when the score was 1 to 3. Co. H. 13th Inf., defeated the McLoath team Saturday at McLoath, Kas., by a score of 7 to 5. McLoath had the same won up to the eighth winning, when the soldiers pushed five tallys across the pan. In the first game of the double header on Sunday the McGuires and Stan-

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tones defeated the Co. I, Engrs., by 4 to 1; the Quarter-masters defeated the Tarbets in a loosely played game by 14 to 6.

Major Barth, of Washington, D.C., has arrived in the city and Mrs. Barth will come in September for an extended visit with relatives. Col. Eugene Ladd, recently returned from the Philippines, is the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephenson. Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd and children, Mrs. William R. Van Tuyl and mother, Mrs. O. S. Hatt, have left for a two months' stay in Manitou, Colo. Dr. Lloyd was formerly a captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.V. Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards has returned from a year's stay in Honolulu, H.T. Veterinarian Edwards will come to the post for station in January.

Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton entertained at bridge Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry had sixteen guests at bridge Tuesday evening. Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. T. H. Slavens. Mrs. Bradley, of New York; Mrs. William Stephenson and Mrs. E. D. Lyle. Mrs. Lyle entertained with a motor party to Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, when her guests were Mrs. Slavens, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Flagler, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. W. T. Littlebrand and Miss Gallop, of Denver. Motor parties from the post to the camp of the 13th Infantry have been in vogue since the departure of that regiment on its march to Fort Riley. Among those who went to Winchester Tuesday evening were Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Clark, Mrs. W. J. McLoughlin, Miss Jeannet and Mrs. Thompson. A second party included Lieut. and Mrs. E. Pike, Major Murtaugh, Miss Edith Burbank and Lieut. T. DeW. Milling.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1910.

The location of Fort Porter is, without doubt, very beautiful, a combination of the "utile dulci," but the post is no longer a place of calm peace and quiet. The New York Central and the Grand Trunk Railroad tracks are filled with passing trains all the time. For several years blasting and dredging night and day, in canal and river, have added to the general noise of water traffic.

Mrs. Edwin P. Pendleton is entertaining Miss Cox, of Toronto, and will give a bridge afternoon Wednesday for her guest. Mrs. Lester Naylor, of New York, is making a visit to Mrs. Howard R. Perry. Mrs. Edwin Saunders this week will have a house party of friends and relatives from the South; her sister, Mrs. Goodwin, of Fort Niagara, who has been in Tennessee, will be one of her guests.

Capt. Phillip E. M. Walker, retired, who has been with Lieutenant Keller, has gone to Detroit. Mrs. Keller has returned from a visit to her home in San Antonio, Tex., a visit saddened by the death of her mother while there. Mrs. Robert Davis is entertaining a house party of friends and relatives from the South; her guests are Miss Nesbet, her sister, and Mrs. Charles Kincaid, of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Young, of North Carolina, and Mr. and Mrs. Dashill, from Memphis. Mrs. Davis gave a charming bridge afternoon in honor of her friends.

Miss Adams, of Salt Lake City, after a trip to Philadelphia and Washington, is again with Mrs. Perry. Miss Post, of Tennessee, is making a visit to her niece, Mrs. Edwin Saunders; her sister, Mrs. Lane, will return from Fort Niagara this week. Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Mitchell were the guests of Mrs. Eben McNair at her country place, Silver Lake, last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin S. Hutton left last week for San Francisco to join his regiment, the 12th Infantry, in the Philippines. Mrs. Howard R. Perry entertained the Sewing Club on Monday. Mrs. Robert Davis and her guests, Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Cox and Mrs. Mitchell, from Fort Porter, and Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, of Buffalo, spent Saturday at the "Poplars," the delightful home of Mrs. George Davis, of Lancaster. The luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Waterhouse, wife of Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, Med. Corps, who is on a visit to friends in Lancaster.

Capt. E. B. Winans and his wife and daughters, Misses Katherine and Elizabeth, are in Quebec, but will return to the home of General Auman in Central Park on Saturday.

Ensign McElvane, who has been the guest of Mrs. Eben McNair at Silver Lake, left Friday to join his ship, the Montana, at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. N. W. Post has charge of the Navy recruiting station here, and P.A. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt is the surgeon in charge.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, July 29, 1910.

Capt. V. L. Cottman assumed command on Tuesday as commandant of the yard, succeeding Rear Admiral J. A. Rodgers, retired. An informal reception followed. Paymr. George Brown, Jr., arrived Monday and has been assigned to duty in the general storekeeper's office. In September he will relieve Paymr. Ray Spear as general storekeeper.

Capt. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman held a reception Saturday afternoon, in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. A. Rodgers, on the lawn in front of the captain's quarters. Flags decorating the grounds. Mrs. Cottman and Mrs. Robert Rodgers received. Punch was served by Mrs. Robertson. Mrs. Brown and Miss Conolly served at the refreshment table. The yard tug brought a large number from Seattle, including Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Billings, Major and Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Robert Boyle, Mrs. Daniel Kelleher, Mrs. George Pettengill, Miss Peachy, Miss Withers and Miss Hanson.

Commander Retzmann, of the German Embassy at Washington, D.C., visited the yard Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. McDowell entertained at dinner on the Colorado on Tuesday

for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold and Surg. and Mrs. Evans.

Comdr. C. H. Hayes, U.S.S. Princeton, and Mrs. Hayes and daughter are spending the week with relatives in Tacoma and attending the military tournament. Mrs. J. A. Rodgers has taken apartments in the Kitsap Inn. She is spending the week in Tacoma, attending the tournament. Comdr. A. H. Robertson went to Tacoma yesterday to meet the State Naval Militia, which is bringing up the Cheyenne from San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Moses are entertaining Mrs. Moses's father, Mr. H. H. Hogan, and grandmother, Mrs. Stevenson, of San Francisco.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear gave a dinner Thursday, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Robertson. Comdr. C. S. Williams, U.S.S. Albany, gave a dinner on board Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Cottman, Med. Dir. and Mrs. H. E. Ames, Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson and Surg. and Mrs. Evans. Midns. F. H. Luckel entertained at luncheon on the Pennsylvania Saturday for Miss Margaret Goodrich, of Seattle. Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear and Paymaster Dyer. Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained a number at dinner on Friday.

FORT WILLIAMS.

Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 1, 1910.

Preparation is being made for the Militia encampment of Aug. 2-11.

Lieut. Meade Wildrick, who has just been graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, is visiting his brother, Lieut. George A. Wildrick. On Saturday evening Lieuts. Earl Biscoe and Olin H. Longino gave a theater and dinner party at Peaks Island for Miss Hunter and Miss Newcomb. Capt. and Mrs. Beckham chaperoned the party. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. Meade Wildrick and Miss Newcomb were the dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Newcomb at Biddeford Pool on Sunday.

One of the most attractive hops of the season was that of Friday evening. Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb entertained very delightfully at dinner before the hop. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb visited Boston during the week. Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham entertained very delightfully for their guest, Miss Hunter, at a dinner at the Cumberland Club, of Portland, afterward attending the theater; other guests were Miss Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard and Lieuts. Earl Biscoe and Meade Wildrick. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Miss Hunter and Lieutenants Herman and Biscoe were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Crocker at Pine Point.

Lieut. and Mrs. Acheson have taken temporary apartments at the bachelor quarters. Lieutenants Biscoe and Longino gave a box party at the Cape Theater on Wednesday evening for Miss Newcomb and Miss Hunter. Capt. and Mrs. Beckham gave a dinner at the Casino at Riverton on Saturday. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. George Wildrick entertained, as supper guests, Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Newcomb and Lieut. Meade Wildrick.

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THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 2. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Newport, R.I.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Aug. 1 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I., and "shake down" cruise.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fehntzel. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander. Send mail for vessels of the Fifth Division, except Chester, to Fort Monroe, Va.

The Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet—Tennessee, Montana, and North Carolina—will leave Hampton Roads about Aug. 14 for a cruise along the coast of Maine, visiting Bar Harbor, Ellsworth, Rockland and Portland; thence to Newport, arriving about Aug. 30; thence to the Southern Drill Grounds to join the Atlantic Fleet for target practice; thence to Cape Cod Bay for torpedo and mine practice; thence to New York city for liberty.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived July 31 on the Southern Drill Grounds off the Capes of the Chesapeake, for target practice. Captain Fiske has been ordered home to wait orders.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1477

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In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.

The following is the remainder of the itinerary of the Squadron for the summer practice cruise with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy:

Arrive Azores Aug. 5, leave Aug. 12; arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 23, leave Aug. 28; arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Sailed Aug. 2 from Funchal, Madeira, for Horta, Azores.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed Aug. 2 from Funchal, Madeira, for Horta, Azores.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Sailed Aug. 2 from Funchal, Madeira, for Horta, Azores.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDIA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed July 14 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Port Said, Egypt, en route Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Albany will leave Bremerton about Aug. 5 for the Asiatic Station.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. The Amphitrite is en route to St. Louis for the use of the Missouri Naval Militia. Send mail to St. Louis, Mo.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived July 31 at the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Arrived Aug. 1 at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Buffalo will sail from San Francisco early in August for Honolulu, Guam and Manila, carrying men and stores to the Asiatic Station.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Arrived July 30 at Horta, Azores. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. Arrived Aug. 1 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne has been assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. On a cruise with the Massachusetts Naval Militia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Sailed July 23 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Sailed July 23 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. to be placed out of commission.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Arrived July 29 at Las Palma, Canaries. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Peterson, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed July 28 from Pensacola, Fla., for Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived July 26 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Marietta is under orders to proceed to the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Capt. John H. Gibbons. Arrived July 30 at Chemulpo, Korea. Upon the arrival of the New York on the Asiatic Station the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Arrived July 30 at Chemulpo, Korea.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Siam, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy O. Smith. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

RAINBOW (transport) 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur C. Stott, Jr. Sailed July 31 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.

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MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Arrived July 31 at Cape Cod Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat). 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. Arrived July 29 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridgeaux, master. Sailed July 28 from Cavite, P.I., for Woosung, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Sailed July 30 from Singapore for Cavite, P.I. Upon arrival on the Asiatic Station the New York will replace the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. On a cruise with the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Send mail to Washington, D.C. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Arrived July 27 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA Btsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived July 28 at Hong Kong, China. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Petrel is en route to the East coast of the United States in company with the Wheeling. See under Wheeling for mail address and itinerary.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Arrived July 31 at the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PRARIE (transport). 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherup. Sailed July 31 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PEOMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worthy, master. Sailed July 23 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (sloop cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Burdette. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crozier ordered to command.

SYLPH (special service). 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Beverly, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. Arrived July 31 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. Placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. On Aug. 1. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hosgland. Cruising with the New Jersey Naval Militia. Send mail to Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merriew, master. Arrived July 26 at Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Arrived July 25 at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. Arrived July 24 at Hong Kong, China. The Wheeling is proceeding in company with the Petrel to the East coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The following is the tentative itinerary of the Wheeling and Petrel on the voyage to the Atlantic coast: Arrive Hong Kong July 28, leave Aug. 4; arrive Singapore Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Colombo Aug. 24, leave Aug. 31; arrive Bombay Sept. 5, leave Sept. 10; arrive Karachi Sept. 18, leave Sept. 16; arrive Aden Sept. 24, leave Sept. 27; arrive Suez Oct. 4, leave Oct. 5; arr-

ive Port Said Oct. 7, leave Oct. 9; arrive Naples Oct. 15, leave Oct. 23; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Funchal Nov. 5, leave Nov. 8; arrive Bermuda Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 28.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. McDougal. Arrived July 30 at Marinette, Wis. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. Sailed July 28 from San Francisco, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico, en route Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet). 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived Aug. 1 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McC. Luby. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

REED (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddrige. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Elliston. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division, except Bonita and Castine, to New London, Conn.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn.

SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentice P. Bassett. Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn.

CASTINE (tender). 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SEVERN (tender). Arrived July 30 at New London, Conn.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. John G. Church. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. Arrived July 31 at San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Sylvester H. Lawton, Jr. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIAN TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. Sailed July 31 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. Sailed July 31 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. Sailed July 31 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. Sailed July 31 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll E. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyer: Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.

This is a temporary division formed from the torpedoboots in reserve at Charleston. The division will make a practice cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays and return to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASTED A FORTUNE ON SKIN TROUBLE

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limb, from the knee to the toes. I went to see a great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and after I noticed that I did not get any relief that way, I went for three years to the hospital. But they were unable to help me there. I used all the medicines that I could see but became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. I did not know what to do. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope.

"Finally I decided to use the Cuticura Remedies and, after having used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, the entire inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with a similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New York, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1909."

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At Newport, R.I.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Rufus W. Mathewson. At Newport, R.I.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Burton A. Strait. At Newport, R.I.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. On a cruise to Alaska. Send mail in care of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Camden, N.J. Address there.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the Statte Training Ship, Receiving and Station Ships, Tugs, Vessels out of Commission, and vessels loaded to Naval Militia, this week. There are no changes in them since the last list appeared in our last issue, except that Comdr. Albert L. Key has relieved Comdr. W. A. Gill from command of the Texas, at Charleston, S.C., Ed.]

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Mau, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; E and F, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H. T.; I, K, L. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D, H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; E, Ft. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F, L, in Philippines—address Manila; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; Troop A, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; B, C and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; D and K, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I. arrived Jan. 3, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., Hawaii; E,

NAVY AND ARMY MEN

We number among our depositors many of your associates in all parts of the world and invite you to send for full information, telling the manner in which they allot their salary to this large, safe bank, no matter where they are located.

4 PER CENT INTEREST

compounded twice a year, paid on any amount. Ask for booklet "A-N," explaining our system of "Banking by Mail."

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, O.

The Oldest and Largest Trust Co. in Ohio.

Capital and Surplus 6½ Million Dollars.

RUINART BRUT

THE OLDEST CHAMPAGNE MARK IN THE WORLD
PRODUCED SINCE 1729

HAIG & HAIG SCOTS

THE FIRST WHISKY ON EARTH. Distilled Since 1679
ROOSEVELT & SCHUYLER, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

L. E. Hamersly, Jr., Army and Navy Agent.

The Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company
28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Storage of Household Goods, Silver Vaults, Electric Carpet Cleaning.
Goods packed and transported in Company's own vans.
TELEPHONE Nos. 4169-4170 MAIN
Absolutely Fireproof

for Fort Sill after the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., in October next. Battery C will leave for Manila Oct. 5, 1910, for San Francisco.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., C, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; to sail for S.F. for station Nov. 15, 1910; A and B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st Ft. McKinley, Me. 24th Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 25th Ft. Miley, Cal.

3d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

4th Ft. DuPont, Del. 27th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

5th Ft. Williams, Me. 28th* Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va. 29th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass. 30th Ft. Worden, Wash.

8th Ft. McKinley, Me. 31st Ft. Caswell, N.C.

9th* Ft. Warren, Mass. 32d Ft. Baker, Cal.

10th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 33d* Ft. Columbia, Wash.

11th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 34th* Ft. Stevens, Ore.

13th Philippines. Address, Manila.

14th* Ft. Grebe, R.I. 35th Ft. Monroe, Va.

15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 36th Ft. DuPont, Del.

16th* Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 37th* Ft. McKinley, Me.

17th Ft. Washington, Md. 38th* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

18th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

19th* Ft. Caswell, N.C. 39th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 40th Ft. Howard, Md.

21st Ft. Howard, Md. 41st Ft. Monroe, Va.

22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 42d Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

23d Ft. McKinley, Me. 43d Ft. Terry, N.Y.

24th Ft. Washington, Md. 44th Ft. Washington, Md.

25th Ft. Miley, Cal. 45th Ft. DuPont, Del.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash. 46th Ft. Strong, Mass.

27th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 47th Ft. Worden, Wash.

28th* Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 48th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

29th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 49th Ft. Miley, Cal.

30th Ft. Worden, Wash. 50th Ft. Monroe, Va.

31st Ft. Caswell, N.C. 51st Ft. Andrews, Mass.

32d Ft. Baker, Cal. 52d Ft. Ward, Wash.

33d* Ft. Columbia, Wash. 53d* Ft. Ward, Wash.

34th* Ft. Stevens, Ore. 54th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

35th Ft. Monroe, Va. 55th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

36th Ft. DuPont, Del. 56th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

37th* Ft. McKinley, Me. 57th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

38th* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 58th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

39th Ft. Morgan, Ala. 59th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

40th Ft. Howard, Md. 60th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

41st Ft. Monroe, Va. 61st* Ft. Ward, Wash.

42d Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.

43d Ft. Terry, N.Y. 62d* Ft. Ward, Wash.

44th Ft. Washington, Md. 63d* Ft. Ward, Wash.

45th Ft. DuPont, Del. 64th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

46th Ft. Strong, Mass. 65th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

47th Ft. Hunt, Va. 66th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

48th Ft. Hancock, N.J. 67th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

49th Ft. Williams, Me. 68th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

50th Ft. Monroe, Va. 69th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

51st Ft. Andrews, Mass. 70th* Ft. Ward, Wash.

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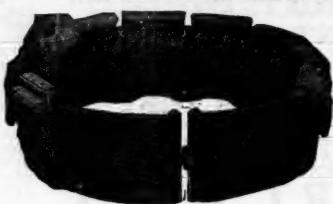
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